ESTABLISHED 1818.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,236—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1894.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | SATURDAY. 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5280 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 1st Dec. |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 8th ,, |
| B.I. GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. Creery | 15th ,, |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | H. T. Weighell | 22nd ,, |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5152 | 1200 | L. Moule | 29th ,, |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 5th Jan. |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | 2750 | W. B. Andrews | 12th ,, |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | H. T. Weighell | 19th ,, |
| B.I. PENINSULAR | 5152 | 1200 | R. F. Briscoe | 26th ,, |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 2nd Feb. |
| B.I. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | E. Crewe | 9th ,, |
| CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | H. T. Weighell | 16th ,, |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5280 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 23rd ,, |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 2nd Mar. |
| B.I. SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. J. Nantes | 9th ,, |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | H. T. Weighell | 16th ,, |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | 2750 | W. B. Andrews | 23rd ,, |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 30th ,, |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5152 | 1200 | L. Moule | 6th April. |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | H. T. Weighell | 13th ,, |

TUESDAY, 5 P.M.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ex.M. PENINSULAR | 5152 | 1200 | R. F. Briscoe | 16th April. |

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.I. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | E. Crewe | 20th April. |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 27th ,, |
| BML CALEDONIA | 7558 | 2750 | W. B. Andrews | 4th May |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | H. T. Weighell | 11th ,, |
| B.I. GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. Creery | 18th ,, |

FRIDAY, 5 P.M.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A Seaton | 24th May |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5280 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 31st ,, |

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer, to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

**TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.**

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. SUTLEJ, 13th December.
ROSETTA, 27th Dec. KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
ROHILLA, 24th January RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

**ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Dec. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Jan. '95. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

**ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | A. Mitis | 4,223 | 350 | 9th Dec. |
| POSEIDON | A. Fellner | 3,878 | 650 | 9th Jan. '95. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE Or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 920 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 626 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue **now Railway** Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | G. Costanzo | 4,235 | 350 | 21st Dec. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21st, 1894.

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COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

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HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st December, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 4th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 1st December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 6th Decr. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 6th Decr. calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th November, 1894. Agents.

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KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| | Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|---|
| A STEAMER | 3,000 | On or about the End of December. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November, 1894. Agents.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRESS GLOVES, TIES, AND HOSE.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Superior White Dress Gloves, 2 buttons | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| Extra Quality French Kid | 3 0 | 3 6 |

WHITE CAMBRIC DRESS BOWS.

New Shapes to hand, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 5-8, Rs. 7-8 per doz.

HOSE FOR DRESS WEAR.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Pure Black Silk | 8 0 | 9 0 |
| Spun Silk and Embroidered Fronts | 2 8 | 2 12 |

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 27 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all Christians, including Government Servants, and including WOMEN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments, provided the Nominee survives the Subscriber.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

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# FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.
HIGHLAND MALT.
SPECIAL LIQUEUR.
OLD IRISH.

| | Cash. | | Credit. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per doz | Rs. 26 | 0 | Rs. 29 | 0 |
| Per gallon | ,, 12 | 4 | ,, 13 | 12 |
| Per doz | Rs. 23 | 0 | Rs. 31 | 8 |
| Per gallon | ,, 13 | 4 | ,, 14 | 12 |
| Per doz | Rs. 35 | 0 | Rs. 39 | 0 |
| Per gallon | ,, 16 | 12 | ,, 18 | 12 |
| Per doz | Rs. 26 | 0 | Rs. 29 | 0 |
| Per gallon | ,, 12 | 4 | ,, 13 | 12 |

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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# TAN CREAM
## LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND POLISH,
FOR BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES, &C.

WE have now perfected the Formula for our Tan Cream, and can guarantee its superiority. A trial is solicited. Its ease of application, the brilliant result, and its cheapness will recommend it to every user of Brown Leather.

Per Bottle, 8 as.; Per Dozen, Rs. 5.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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# "FERRINTOSH"

IS THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY IN INDIA.

CONSUMED EVERYWHERE.

Rs. 27-0 per Dozen.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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# BAHADUR CIGARS.
## SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A. 1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.

2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.

3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.

4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.

5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.

6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says mu st be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

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WISHING TO SEE ONE OF

GENTLEMEN THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF

WOOLLEN GOODS

EVER SHOWN IN INDIA,

ARE INVITED TO VISIT THE

TAILORING DEPARTMENT
OF
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

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# TREZUKA
## THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

# ZAROUBA
## THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psorissis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILLE JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

*Agents for India* TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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# POCKET BINOCULAR FIELD GLASS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Made Entirely of Aluminium.
Only One Inch Thick When Closed.
Marvellously Light!
The most Useful Field Glass in Existence.
The Most Useful Companion one can Possess.
High Power,
Splendid Definition,
Superior Achromatic Lenses.

PATRONISED and approved by Officers of all Arms of the Military Service.

HAS received the Unanimous and most Extraordinary Testimony of the English Press as being

THE MOST USEFUL IN EXISTENCE—

Suitable for all purposes.

## THE OPERA, FIELD AND MARINE.

THIS GLASS can be Opened, Focussed, and Pocketed again in about HALF THE TIME it takes to bring the Ordinary Binoculars into use.

Complete in Soft Leather Case, Rs. 70.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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CHRISTMAS

Sent by an early Mail in order to reach England and America in time.

A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order.

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NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.

CUMBALLA HILL, KEMP AND CO., LD., BYCULLA.

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# THORPE AND CO.'S

# NEW STOCK

OF

# SUN HATS AND HELMETS

JUST

# ARRIVED,

LADIES' AND GENTS'.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

# HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
## BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
## READING AND LONDON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### COOKE'S CIRCUS

OPPOSITE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER,
AND DURING THE WEEK,
GRAND CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME!!!

Introducing New Acts by New Performers.
NEW HORSES,
NEW ACROBATS,
NEW CLOWNS,
NEW COMIC ENTRIES,
And Concluding with a New Pantomime.

In Compliance with the Unanimous Wish of a Number of our Patrons, we have erected several Private Boxes :—A Box to Seat Four, Rs. 16 ; to Seat Six, Rs. 24 ; One Seat in Box, Rs. 4.
OTHER PRICES AS USUAL.

ZENANA Box and Seats are provided.
BOX PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

MATINEE, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
Sole Proprietor.....FRED. COOKE.

Mr. COOKE wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will not be ANSWERABLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any of his Employees.

Positively the Last Night of
Mr. S. W. STANLEY'S
Public Appearance in Bombay.
THIS EVENING,
AT THE REQUEST
Of several Parsee Gentlemen,
HE WILL PLAY
1,000 UP
WITH DR. SPENCER,
Giving him 600 Points Start.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Time : 9-15, Sharp.
TIVOLI THEATRE (Skating Rink).

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
PAREL MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.
DANCE
To be held at the above
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.
ADMISSION : 1 Gentleman and Ladies, Re. 1.
Tickets can be obtained from the Undersigned at the Door.
Committee : W. LUCKEY, W. RAMSAY, M. D'MELLOW.

### VALLANCE'S VARIETIES.

THE
GREATEST CONSTELLATION
OF
VOCAL AND SALTORIAL STARS
That have ever appeared in India,
WILL OPEN
ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST DECEMBER,
AT THE
TIVOLI THEATRE,
With their Unique and Extensive
REPERTOIRE
of Recent London Successes.
ALL THE LATEST SONGS !!
ALL THE NEWEST DANCES !!
ALL THE BEST SKETCHES !!!
BOX PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
Under the Patronage of
R. H. VINCENT, ESQ., C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police,
AND
H. G. GELL, ESQ.,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
WILL BE GIVEN
ON 6TH DECEMBER, AT 9 P.M.,
By Members of the
BOMBAY CITY POLICE DRAMATIC CLUB,
Assisted by Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs.
PRICES of ADMISSION : Rs. 2, Re. 1, and 8 annas.
Tickets can be had from the Club Rooms, at the Esplanade Police Court, from Mr. T. W. D. HACK, Police Station, Frere Road, and at the Doors on the Night of the Performance.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAJEE SADOO MALLEE has Contracted TO SELL the undermentioned Property. All persons therefore having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest in, to and upon the said Property either by way of mortgage, gift, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned, at his Office, at Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as Waived.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land, with a house standing thereon situate in Jugjeewan Keeka Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed in the Books of the Municipality under Ward "A," and Street Nos. 177-179, and assessed by the Collector No. 1112, New No. 824, and Revenue under Collector's old Survey No. 702, containing by measurement sixty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by Jugjeewan Keeka Street, on the South by the property of Ramjee Kama, and on the North by the property of Cumroodin Tyebjee, and which said premises were formerly in the possession and occupation of the Vendor's mother Ratabai, and are now in the possession and occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.—Dated this 29th Day of November, 1894.

MAGANLAL L. SHROFF,
Purchaser's Attorney.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £140,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches ; also on provincial towns in Great Britain, on Paris, and on the chief towns in Australia and New Zealand. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

### DANCING DRUGGETS.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, can supply at a few days' notice, Dancing Cloths of any size, fitted complete with eyelets. They are made of their stoutest description of White Drill or of Canvas.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

### HIGH CLASS WHISKIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| "Pall Mall," 11 Years Old .....Rs. | 42 8 |
| Napier Johnstone's..... | 38 0 |
| Brodie's Black "Squal" Bottles ..... | 35 8 |
| STEWART'S FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH ..... | 28 0 |
| Gaelic Old Smuggler ..... | 28 0 |
| Camadynie ..... | 27 8 |
| Rankin's "Old Ship" ..... | 30 8 |
| Our Own SPECIAL BLEND ..... | 22 8 |

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD and SILVER WEALEMEFNAS.—The Wealemefna for measuring the distances on Charts and Maps with accuracy, with Watch Chain attachment. Most useful. Gold, Rs. 20 ; Silver, Rs. 10.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

PATENT BOUZALINE BILLIARD BALLS. We recommend these as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the Price. Sole Agents :—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

DON'T Fail to See our New Novelties in 'XMAS Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods, at Cheapest Prices, before Buying elsewhere.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

IF you really require a New and Fashionable TIE this evening, come and See our Pyramid studded with Variegated Colours of Ties and Scarves.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE, at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select descriptions of TEAS, from General Younghusband's Celebrated Garden in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice. Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, MORTON MAJU and Co.

CRINKLED PAPER, for making Shades.—Small Rolls 10 feet long and 2" broad, 12 as. ; large Rolls 20 feet long and 20" broad, Re. 1-8.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

HIGH GROWN CEYLON TEA.—ROSE ORANGE PEKOE, Re. 1-12 ; Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8 ; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 ; and Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. The daily increasing Demands for these Teas prove their Superior quality and Moderate Price.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COOKED HAM, in Slices, Rs. 2 per lb. BACON and CHEESE, on Cut, Re. 1 per 1 lb. BREAKFASTS, from 8 A.M. ; TIFFINS, from 1 P.M.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Royal Insurance Company.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE !! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case, Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

MR. S. W. STANLEY, the Celebrated Billiard Player, will be happy to give LESSONS in Billiards to Ladies or Gentlemen. For particulars apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Billiard Table Makers.

GOOD STABLING TO LET, in best part of FORT, for one or two Horses and Carriage. Address "X.Y.Z.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—Neat well-formed SAILING BOAT, length 22-5, beam 5 ft. 8, China rig, two masts, lead keel ; will hold eight. Price : Rs. 600. "R. H.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—Very Elegant and Well-finished New English-built Miniature Canoe-shaped LANDAUS and New and Second-hand VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by Windower and Co., Ld., London. Apply to DADABHOY BOMANJEE, Carriage Builder, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—Cheap Consignment of Assorted CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS. Artistic and New Designs. Address "W. B.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, at the MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, Tardeo, 10 Boilers of Messrs Hicks Hargreave's make, 32 feet long and 7 feet in Diameter, certified for 110 lbs. pressure, and in working order. Apply at the above Mill.

WANTED, a COOK. Must be well up in Mess or Club work. Apply, stating terms, to MESS PRESIDENT, 87th R. I. Fusiliers, Allahabad, N.-W. P.

C. LORD, Esq., I.C.S., says :—"Rooms (at the Ripon Hotel, Mahableshwar) Clean and Comfortable, Servants attentive, and everything one asked for done. Thoroughly satisfied."

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather, and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Sakal Pathar, Lohagur, and Visapur Forts, and all other places of interest, are supplied with Tongas, Ponies, and other Requisites on Short notice. Apply to the Proprietor.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for Friends at Home. Native State Stamps, 10 Varieties, for 8 as. ; 15 for 12 as. ; 20 for 1 Re. ; 30 for 2 Rs. ; 40 for Rs. 3-8 ; 50 for Rs. 4-8 ; 75 for Rs. 7 ; 100 for Rs. 10 ; and 150 for Rs. 30. Exceptionally good value.—BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co., 29, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, opposite J. Neuberg.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY.—Howard's ART OF RECKONING, Rs. 5, 2, and 1. CASSELL and Co., London ; THACKER and Co., Bombay. FREE LECTURES by the AUTHOR in the TENT, BORI BUNDER, near the GAIETY THEATRE, EVERY EVENING, at 4-30 and 8 P.M.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollkara :—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. ; THACKER & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. ; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Esplanade Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

FRESH ORMANSTORES.—Just Unpacked. Milkmaid Grand Milk, As. 7. Vinegar, As. 5. Jam, C. and B's, As. 6½. Potted Meat, As. 5½. Please note the only Address : PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

LEATHER MACHINES Unequalled for Superiority, Strength and Durability. SEWS from FINEST to ½ inch-thick LEATHER.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1 ; with postage Re. 1-1, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 1.

## NOTICES.

I BEG to Notify that I have, THIS DAY, STARTED BUSINESS as a MARINE SURVEYOR, and am Open to Undertake the Survey of Cargoes of every Description.

I. B. MACFADYEN,
late Master,
B. I. S. N. Company.
11, Ash Lane, Fort.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS FROM 11TH DECEMBER, 1894, TO 5TH JANUARY, 1895, INCLUSIVE.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued to FIRST and SECOND CLASS Passengers for any distance above 100 miles over this Railway at a Single Fare for the Christmas and New Year Holidays. These Tickets will be issued on and after the 11th December, 1894, and will be available for Completion of Return Journey up to and inclusive of the 5th January, 1895.

(b) These Tickets will not be accepted for Reserved Accommodation.

(c) The Concession will apply in local Booking and in through Booking with the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Indian Midland, and Great Indian Peninsula Railways only. Passengers for other Lines will be Booked to the Junction only.

(d) The Concession over the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways is the same as on this Railway, and Return Tickets will be issued to Stations on those Lines under the same Conditions except that the limit of 100 miles will be observed on each Line separately.

(e) Return Tickets will be issued in through Booking with the Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railways, *one and a-half Fares* being charged for the distance travelled over those Lines. Tickets to Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railways will not be issued before the 14th December, 1894, or after the 31st idem.

(f) By this Concession the Return Journey Fares between Howrah and Bombay (via Bengal-Nagpur Railway) will be REDUCED as follows :—

| | From | To |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| First Class | 161 5 | 100 5 |
| Second Class | 81 0 | 50 3 |

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dated Nagpur, 29th Oct., 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE).

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country Produce), &c., required by the Company during 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1895.

Tenders on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway company may cancel the Contract.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one Item, or more, without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th November, 1894.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

WATER-SUPPLY WORKS.

TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer of Mysore upto 4 p.m. of the 10th January, 1895, at the Public Offices, Bangalore, for the Supply *en bloc* of PIPES, VALVES, &c., &c., required for the Works given below, according to Specification, Copies whereof can be had from the Chief Engineer's Office, Bangalore, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Copy :—

(1) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply of Mysore City.
(2) Additional Distribution of Water to Mysore City.
(3) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply of Bangalore City.
(4) Distribution of Water to Bangalore City.

2. Each Tender must be on the printed Form attached to the Specification, and must be addressed to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, Bangalore, and be Sealed and Superscribed "Tender for Water-supply Materials."

3. Each Tender should be accompanied by a Deposit of half per cent. of the Contract amount or amounts in Currency Notes, Bank Bills, or Government of India Securities, made payable to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, and every such Tender not accompanied by such Deposit will be rejected.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Chief Engineer or his Head Assistant at the Public Offices, Bangalore, at 4 o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1895, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may attend, and will be finally disposed of by the 25th January, 1895, when the Deposits of all unaccepted Tenders will be returned.

5. The Chief Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the Tenders, without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. Each Tenderer will be required within 30 Days from the date on which the acceptance of his Tender or Tenders shall have been notified to him, or to his agent, to furnish the Security mentioned in the Specification, and at his own charge and expense to execute a Deed of Contract, to be prepared or approved of by the Solicitors appointed therefor by the Government, on the basis of his Tender or Tenders, whereupon his Deposit, if any, will be returned.

7. Every Tenderer who should fail to furnish such Security and to execute such Deed of Contract, as aforesaid within the time above specified for that purpose, shall forfeit the Deposit money to the Government of Mysore, as liquidated damages, and his Tender or Tenders will, in such case, be considered as having been rejected or abandoned ; and the Chief Engineer will thereupon at such time or times, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he may think fit, arrange for the fulfilment by any other person or persons of the Contract undertaken by the defaulter, who will be held liable, irrespective of the forfeiture aforesaid, for all damages, loss, costs, charges, and expenses arising from or by reason of such failure and arrangement as aforesaid.

8. All further needful information may be had on application at this Office,

C. BOWEN, COLONEL,
Chief Engineer of Mysore.
Bangalore, November 13th, 1894.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, for the Erection, Construction and Completion of the New Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Administrative Offices.

All information in connection with the Drawings and Specification may be obtained on application to F. W. STEVENS, Esq., C. I. E., Architect, &c., at his Office, in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or after MONDAY, the 12th instant.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in Mr. STEVENS' Office, upon payment of Rs. 10.

Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 6,000, to be paid into the Company's Cashier's Office, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R. E.,
Agent,
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
General Offices, Bombay, 12th Nov., 1894.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1890.)

NEW FEATURES.—Lady Students admitted ; Shorthand taught in 4 months ; First Speed Examination in India ; Speed Class ; Tuition by Post ; Situation Department, &c. For full particulars read the Prospectus for 1895 to be had (gratis), together with application forms, at the College, or at Messrs. NORMAN & Co., Booksellers, Church Gate Street, Bombay. All applications for the 1895 Session should reach the PRINCIPAL of the Shorthand School before the 3rd January, 1895.

GRAND NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

TENDERS will be received, at 12 Noon, on December 1st, 1894, at the Presidency Pay Office, for the Sole Right to Supply REFRESHMENTS at the NAVAL and MILITARY TOURNAMENT, which will take place on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th December, 1894.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

It should be noted that Accommodation will be provided for 9,000 persons Nightly.

A Site will be allotted for Refreshment Stalls within the Enclosure, on which the successful Tenderer must Erect Suitable Accommodation. The Contractor will provide Tents and all necessary Furniture, &c.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 100, and by a Schedule of Prices which it is proposed to charge.

C. E. MARDALL, Captain,
Hony. Treasurer, Naval and Military Tournament.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen ; and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDERS, 285, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

### COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

| | |
|---|---|
| BOMBAY. | GALLE. |
| CALCUTTA. | SINGAPORE. |
| MADRAS. | HONGKONG. |
| COLOMBO. | SHANGHAI. |
| KANDY. | |

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (25, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| If fixed for Six Months..... | 4 per cent. p. a. |
| Do. Twelve Months ..... | 4½ per cent. " |
| Do. Two or Three Years ..... | 4½ per cent. " |

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

| | |
|---|---|
| If paid in India.....Commission | ¼th per cent |
| On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody | " ¼th " |
| On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India ..... | " ¼th " |

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
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TO-DAY.

Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
The Adjourned Special Meeting of the Medical Profession, Grant Medical College, 4 p.m.
St. Andrew's Festival, Masonic Hall, Clare Road, Byculla.
St. Andrew's Dinner, Town Hall, 8 p.m.
Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.
B. B. & C. I. Railway, Parel Mechanic's Institute Dance.
The Bon-Accord Dance, Ripon Hall, Frere Road.
Cooke's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Evening Party at Tejpal's House, Malabar Hill, 9-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mohammadi entered, and the steamer Mahanady left the dock on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Huzara entered, and the steamer Pachumba left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Royal Yacht Club, on Monday, the 3rd proximo.

CONCERT.—There will be a concert at the Yacht Club, on Wednesday, the 5th proximo.

NOTICE.—The Band of the 1st N. Lanc. Regiment will not play at the Yacht Club this evening.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of the members will be held at the Port Office, Ballard Road, at 5 p.m., to-day.

MUSIC AT ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening (Friday), but at St. Andrew's dinner.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Porbandar and C. Mandvi, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 1st proximo.

BURGLARY AT DUNCAN ROAD.—Lattaprasad Benipraasd, a purdesee, having his *pan-supari* shop on the ground floor of a chawl, at Duncan Road, has reported to the police, that on Tuesday evening he locked the door of his shop, and went to his room on the second floor of the same chawl. Next morning he found the lock on the door of his shop opened with a duplicate key, and on entering the place discovered that a brass box, containing gold and silver ornaments, a currency note for Rs.100, and sundry other articles of the collective value of Rs. 202, had been stolen. The box was found lying on the Falkland Road, minus its contents.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—At the instance of Inspector Greyhurst, one E. C. Steimberg, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with vagrancy. Steimberg was released from the Yerrowda Jail on the 21st instant, after serving a term of imprisonment for two years, and subsequently arrived in Bombay, and commenced wandering about without any ostensible means of subsistence. Yesterday morning the man was knocking about Mount Road, Mazagon, when Constable Littlewood arrested him, and took him into custody. The accused was declared a vagrant, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

INDO-BRITISH TRADING AND BANKING CORPORATION.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Corporation was held yesterday, at the registered office, Hummum Street, Mr. W. T. Lidbetter presiding. On the motion of Mr. Dinanath Madanjee, seconded by Mr. Bhauram Raghoba, the resolutions passed at the meeting of the 14th inst. were duly confirmed, appointing Mr. W. T. Lidbetter voluntary liquidator with a remuneration of Rs. 300; and providing that, should the secretaries spend any monies in filing suits against defaulting shareholders, they should form a first charge against the assets of the corporation, &c. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

AN INCORRIGIBLE OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Power, chargad a reputed thief, named Crishna Sitaram *alias* Dhondoo Vithoo *alias* Vithoo Crishna, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a satrunjee (carpet) valued at Re. 1, belonging to one Mulharee Cooshaba, a barber, residing at Peerkhan Lane. About half-past 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, the accused entered complainant's room, and was removing a carpet that was lying on a line in front of the room, when complainant, from a back room, raised an alarm of "thief, thief." The man attempted to escape, but was immediately followed by two witnesses who arrested him in the street, and handed him over to the police. Accused, against whom stood a register of six previous imprisonments, ranging from two weeks to one year, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Abdulla Haji Dawood charged Virji Tokersi with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 53,000. Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, defended the accused who as a bill-collector in the service of complainant, had collected the amount and absconded with it to Calcutta. He was arrested under a warrant and brought to Bombay. Accused was paid Rs. 20 per month by complainant who is an agent for the sale of goods manufactured in the mills owned by Messrs. Petit and Sons. In reply to Mr. Balkrishna, the magistrate intimated his intention to commit the case to the Criminal Sessions for trial. Mr. Balkrishna thereupon reserved the cross-examination of the witnesses.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A WOMAN:—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Nana Dowlatram was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate with attempting to commit an indecent assault on Nathibai, a Hindu woman. Mr. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Desai, pleader, defended. The facts of the case, as disclosed by the evidence, were that the prosecutrix owed some money to the accused's mother, who resided at Ful Gully. About two days ago she went to the accused's house to pay this money when the accused called her into the cook-room, and there attempted the offence. He caught her by the waist, and in the struggle to extricate herself from his grasp she had her bangles and nose-ring broken. She cried out for assistance when some neighbours came to her rescue, and on seeing them approach the accused let go his hold. Accused preferred a cross-charge of assault against Nathibai and her husband. The magistrate dismissed the cross-charge, and convicted Nana of simple assault, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20 with the alternative of fifteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

COMPENSATION FOR FRIVOLOUS PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Jamnadass Odhavji was charged by Sagarmal Sayanmal, a dealer in bangles, residing at Bhendi Bazar, before Mr. Sanders Sleater, with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of Rs. 200 worth of bangles. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Spencer for the accused. The plea set up by the defence was that the ornaments were given on credit; and this fact was not denied by the complainant. In cross-examination the magistrate held that there was no cheating inasmuch as the bangles were admittedly sold on credit, and such bangles could be had at other shops in the bazaar. The accused was, therefore, acquitted. Mr. Spencer said that his client was dragged into court for no fault of his. The complainant had brought him into disgrace by having him arrested on a warrant, and in consideration of the humiliation and great wrong suffered by him, he should be allowed some compensation. The magistrate said that he would not have issued a process at all if the complainant had made the statement previously that the bangles were given on one day's credit. The magistrate ordered complainant to pay Rs. 30 to accused as compensation.

PECULIAR WAY OF INVITING A FRIEND.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dhakoo Babaji, a peon in the employ of the Municipality, was charged before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to a policeman, named Dhondoo Pandoorang, residing at Khetwady. Mr. Sealy appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Velinker. The parties are neighbours, residing in two different rooms of a chawl at Khetwady. About three weeks ago in the evening accused went to complainant, and asked him to accompany him to a native entertainment, and on the latter refusing to do so, accused got annoyed, lost his temper, abused complainant, and made a rush at him to attack him with a stick. Some friends and neighbours, who had collected at the spot, interfered, and having separated the parties, snatched the stick away from the assailant Dhakoo, who went into his room and returned in a few minutes armed with a chopper, with which he attacked complainant, inflicting a large wound on the back, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital. Accused, in his defence, said that on the day in question complainant was drunk and under its influence fell on a piece of galvanized iron, sustaining injury to hisback. The magistrate remarking that accused had committed a brutal assault fined him Rs. 50 or to suffer one month's imprisonment in default.

## PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the upper division of the St. Xavier's High School took place last evening, on the College premises, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine presiding. There was a large gathering of fashionable European and Native ladies and gentlemen. The hall was prettily decorated with flags, bunting, and evergreens, and presented a very charming appearance. The ladies and gentlemen began to arrive shortly after half-past-four o'clock and by half-past-five the hall was quite crowded. The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine arrived exactly at half-past five o'clock, and was received most enthusiastically by those present. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan and Dr. Bhandarker were also loudly cheered as they entered the hall. The proceedings commenced by the Xaverites band playing a selection of music, which greatly delighted the audience. Gilbert Britto, a youthful student belonging to the institution, recited a prologue which was specially composed for the occasion in an admirable manner, which showed that he had received training of no mean order. The Rev. Father Stein, Rector of the College, then read the annual report, reviewing the progress made by the institution during the year. The following are extracts from the report:—

The St. Xavier's College, I am happy to be able to state, continues most successfully the useful work for which it was founded just 25 years ago. Year after year the number of its students increases whilst the number of passes and honours at the various University examinations grows accordingly. The year just passed has added to the successes of the previous years in no small degree. At the University Examinations held in November last, St. Xavier's passed no fewer than 93 students out of a total of 145 sent up, or 64 per cent. This number was made up as follows: 51 out of 90 passed the previous Examination =57 per cent 26 out of 32 passed the Intermediate examination =81 per cent. 16 out of 17 passed the B. A. Examination =94 per cent. To these must be added 7 exstudents who passed the previous examination, 1 passing 1st class; and 7 other exstudents who passed the B. A. Examination 6 passed the B.A. Examinatio in II. class. At the same examinations Mr. M. M. Hadi K. Tyabjee obtained the Sir Frank Souter, Scholarship for the Intermediate Examination; Mr. Moreshwar Babajee Rane the Narayen Vassuderji Scholarship. The Valabdhas Valji Memorial Prize was awarded to Mr. Sundardas Narandas Thakker, and Mr. Desai Krishnarao Venkoba carried off the Ellis Scholarship at the B. A. Examination. The number of students was considerably larger than that of the previous year. A great many freshmen entered the College at the beginning of the first term. Notwithstanding the many applicants who were refused admittance we had on the College rolls 249 students against 209 of the previous year. Of these 29 were Christians; 115 Parsees; 91 Hindus and 2 Jews. The daily average attendance at the lectures has been most satisfactory. The Students Reference Library, consisting of about 600 volumes, has received some considerable additions during the year. The students in order to testify their affection for their Alma Mater and to show the interest they take in all that can further the usefulness and work of the College, made up a subscription among themselves. To mark his appreciation of their generosity the Rector of the College promised a sum equal to the amount subscribed by the students. A sum of Rs. 500 has already been thus spent in the purchase of new books, the remainder Rs. 330 still due will be spent by the beginning of next year. We have appended to this report two tables: the one showing the number of students that attended the St. Xavier's College annually from 1870-1894; the other the various prizes and cholarships gained at the University Examinations in each year and the names of the successful prizemen. From these it will be seen how the College grew up from a very small beginning in spite of many adverse circumstances and in spite of the absence of scholarships; from these statistics it also appears how the College from its earliest years gained the high esteem and appreciation of a very large number among the various classes and creeds of the island and presidency of Bombay. We notice with pleasure that the Parsee community especially has patronised St. Xavier's College since its opening until now, and that some of the most distinguished members of this community have sent their sons to this College; others equally distinguished at the present day have been graduates or students of St. Xavier's.

THE ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL:—It will be a matter of great satisfaction to the parents of all our scholars, as it is to myself, to note the unremitting diligence and zeal with which all our lay-teachers have discharged their responsible duties during the year. The cordial feelings existing beetween the school authorities and the teachers and between the latter and the scholars, have made the task of teaching and learning a most pleasant one to all alike. The number of scholars has reached a higher figure than in any previous year. At the end of the official year, viz., 31st March, we had on our rolls just 1,400 scholars, of these 1,023 were Christians, 169 Parsees, 157 Hindus, 49 Mahomedans and 2 Beni-Israels. The non-Christian scholars have all as a rule passed the IV Vernacular Standard before they are admitted into St. Xavier's. The average daily attendance has been about 90 per cent. We sent up for the last Matriculation Examination 30 candidates; 24 passed successfully; 13 were in the first 100, and of these 13. 9 were among the first 50; one only in the last third of the successful candidates. Nobody, considering these results, will gainsay the thoroughness of the training our boys have to go through in order to be sent up for the University ordeal. The monthly interclass competitions for prizes, introduced four years ago, have become an established custom, with which neither masters nor scholars are likely to part. The quarterly scholarships in the Upper School have again been increased. These scholarships amount to Rs. 210 each quarter. It need hardly be mentioned that the traditional good discipline has been well maintained during the past year, a result which is largely due to the familiar intercourse outside the class rooms between the Fathers and their scholars, but principally to the strong undercurrent of religious principles that permeates the Jesuits' system of education. It has been our endeavour to maintain a peculiar watchfulness over those scholars that live away from parents or relatives in boarding establishments in the city. Although these establishments are not directly under the management of the School authorities, yet the repeated personal visits of the Rector allow of a salutary influence over the same. As almost the majority of our Catholic scholars are forced by circumstances to live in such clubs, and as no less an authority than H. E. Lord Harris has on various occasions highly recommended the system of boarding establishments in connection with High Schools and Colleges, we would throw out a few suggestions that may be of some use to those of our Christian scholars who, coming from out-stations, are under the necessity of boarding in Bombay while they prosecute their studies. We would like to see students associate in such clubs with students only,—not with such as are already employed, for the obvious reason that the leisure hours of young men engaged in professional or other pursuits are just the working hours of scholars. We would recommend that in the choice of a club-locality, healthy surroundings and proper sanitary accommodation should be a matter of great consideration. Occasional fevers and consequently absence from school must be traced to deficiencies in this respect. Unfortunately the localities where our Christian boys put up, viz., about Marine Lines, Dhobee Talao, Cavel, do not belong to the most savoury places of Bombay. In this connection I may remark that the professors and masters of St. Xavier's have readily joined in a petition to the Municipality for widening out Marine Lines. We hope the prayer of the petition will be granted at no distant date. We would advise the parents of those boys that come from the suburbs of Bombay as far as Thana and Bassein to devise means to have their boys live in Bombay in boarding establishments in the neighbourhood of the College.

On the principle that education by the eye is a most important and valuable means of acquiring knowledge we have introduced a series of large-size coloured pictures of high artistic style and merit. The Lower School has been supplied with 60 geographical picture, representing the most picturesque scenes in the world; the Upper School with an equal number of archæological and historical pictures representing the most renowned monuments of architecture—Christian, Hindu and Mahomedan—of ancient and modern times. A portion of this admirable collection of pictures we owe to the munificence of the parents of some of our boys, of whom deserve a special mention, Mr. Veerchand Deepchand, Mr. Sorabji N. Wadia and Mr. Haji Suliman Samar. Our cricket season has been on the whole a satisfactory one. It is true, nothing sensational has been accomplished, yet the up-hill game that our boys had to play showed that they are not without nerve and pluck. We note with satisfaction the advancement made by our various Elevens but we cannot refrain from urging all, especially our Christian scholars, to manifest a deeper interest in physical exercise and to enter with more energy and vigour into athletic sports. At the same time we willingly make allowance for the peculiar disadvantages under which our students labour in this regard. In our last year's report we pointed out the want of sufficient play-ground near enough to the school. Besides this, cricket is a very expensive game, a circumstance which makes it an almost forbidden pastime to many of our scholars. O, course, part of the current expenses is defrayed by the voluntary subscription of the players; but by far the greater portion falls on the school authorities. It is therefore, not to be wondered at that football is fast gaining ground among many school boys. It is so much cheaper than cricket and affords an equal amount, if not more, of bodily exercise, of self-control and observation. Outside Bombay, at Mahim, Bandora, Thana where large plots of land are yet left open for games, our boys are going in for all sorts of physical exercise with manly spirit.

The shorthand class has now been five years in existence. During this period seventy-five Pitman's proficiency and elementary certificates had been granted. The "special class" for teaching the art of Phonetic Shorthand-writing in as short a time as possible, was opened in January 1893, and has proved a great success. We are glad to state that the principal of our Shorthand-writing school has obtained the "Honours' Certificate" at the teachers' examination of the natural Phonographic Society of London.

The report being read the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine distributed the prizes to the successful students, each recipient being loudly applauded.

The distribution of prizes being over, the curtain rose revealing a neat and nicely got-up platform at the northern end of the hall, on board of which a batch of smart students gave an exhibition of dramatic scenes from Shakespeare's Richard III. The scenes were most faithfully portrayed by the amateur performers in an admirable manner and reflected credit not only on themselves but also on those who were responsible for their training. The part of Richard III. was performed by Master C. J. Jehangir in most praiseworthy style; and by his splendid performance elicited loud applause. C. T. Fernandes acted the part of George Duke of Clarence, and the manner in which he performed his part showed that he knew perfectly well what he was about. J. F. De'Souza acted well as Prince Richard of York. Some of the other performers were rather nervous but their pronounciation and accent were most accurate.

The performance being over the Hon Mr. Justice Jardine, who was received with loud cheers, said:—Reverend Fathers, ladies and gentlemen,—I am sure that every member of this imposing assembly feels, as I do, that he is present at a grand solemnity. The occasion is a great deal more than the annual meeting in this Hall, which we may compare to the commencements and commemorations of the Universities. Twenty-five years have passed away since the St. Xavier's College and High School began with 11 students in the one and 409 boys in the other; while to-day the numbers stand at 249 and 1,400. So if we contrast the totals 420 with 1,649 we get a clear knowledge of the spread of influence from this centre of the greatly increasing number of young people whom the Reverend Fathers help along the first stages of their career. Many of the earlier pupils must be here now; many have passed into the open arena of life, and I understand that the halls and classes are more and more filled with the sons of these first alumni; and I know that the learned Rector hopes that before the next century begins a third generation will begin to enter the House of Wisdom through the portals of this College. To the older pupils, some of whose sons are prizemen to-day, this evening must be of peculiar interest. There is always something solemn and pensive about the flight of time. Time is often called an ever-flowing stream that bears away on its bosom not only the joys and sorrows and interests of our every passing day, but hurries us along with them, so as to give space for the generation to follow as we see here. Five and twenty years is a long time and seems an age. I wish, then, there was some one in the chair, more eloquent to express all the emotions this anniversary must create in the minds of these members of the Society of Jesus who have founded this institution and trade it a success and a blessing even far beyond the bounds of the Christian pale. Some have passed away, but their work remains: great institutions being often firm and long lasting, and thus quite different to the short lives of the founders. It is often the custom at these College prize givings for the speaker to dilate on some great cardinal virtue, wisdom or justice or bravery or temperance, as if these things stood in need of praise, as if they were not all justified of all their children. I can leave these to the clergy and the pulpit; there is no need to dilate on the cardinal virtues in a place where the scholars see them in living examples in their masters every day. I think the time and place are equally averse to my touching on the way young people ought to study politics. I for my part don't expect them to be impartial so soon; they may as well keep out of them and prolong the period when all they have to do is to learn and to do that chiefly on authority. Life has seven ages: and many people only reach the judicial stage with grey hairs. Let me rather try to deal with the origins of this College and School and the causes of the over-flowing success the figures and the list of University prizes show. You are all aware that it belongs to the Church, the Church of Christ, which permanent through all the centuries makes the broadest contrast to that shifting fleeting character stamped on the individual man and all his concerns. The Church as Cardinal Newman expresses it somewhere, endeavours, by means of its sacraments and mysteries, its solemn Services and its constant ministrations, to shadow forth on the earth those heavenly facts which fill eternity. One may take a great Cathedral with its lofty arches and light and shade and the solemn music echoing around as a type of these things. But from the most remote times, Christian charity was want to plant a school not far from the cloisters, following in this way the command of the Saviour to feed the lambs as well as the sheep. You can trace the effect of that injunction in all Christian practice, in all Christian art: the Good Shepherd who cared for the lambs appears as an image of this duty in the Catacomb inscriptions. It is on this rock, as the Fathers inform me, and as all the world knows by this time that Xavier's College is reared. It is a provision made for the children of the Roman Communion in this city: and those of the neighbouring lands, including many from the Portuguese territories, where, as you know the fame of Saint Francis Xavier remains, and his example is cherished. If I may quote from another hero of that time, the poet Camoens, what we see to-day would be regarded as one of the crowns of that enthusiasm.

Se no assento ætherio onde subiste
Memoria desto vida se consede.

But while in this regard the motto *semper eadem* applies it expresses the continuity of another principle. The Fathers here open the doors of learning to the other communities without distinction of creed, and thus we account for the hundreds of Parsees and Hindus and Mahomedans and Jews who get their schooling here, and who swell the numbers of successful candidates for the University examinations in Arts. I say successful for behold out of 17 sent up for the degree of B.A., 16 passed—a result comparable to those of Mr. Walter Wren. I lay great stress on these facts, not merely as illustrating the virtue of Christian Charity, but shewing the same policy of avoiding religious distinctions in matters academical which up till now the University of Bombay has followed with so much esteem. I say up till now, because I see that the syndicate mean to propose to-morrow, on Saint Andrew's day, that Hindus and Mahomedans shoud receive henceforth a sort of special treatment at all the examinations up to the B.A degree. Everybody, I understand, has to write an additional essay, and these two communities are to do these essays in particular specified languages. But when different classes of the people are selected by the syndicate for peculiar treatment it is, in my opinion, a matter of regret, or at least alarm, that the terms they use should be such as the High Courts in India and the Privy Council have interpreted as importing religions rather than race distinctions. I dare say some explanation will be given to the Senate, and I would have my curiosity gratified if the reason were given why St. Andrew's Day is chosen for this new departure. Whatever the Senate may vote I hope St. Xavier's College will not readily retreat from the policy which has been so great a blessing to this mixed population during the last quarter of a century. During all this long period, the Latin motto I have quoted has served in another matter of great importance. Many people have changed their views, and it is a common thing to meet well-to-do people in India and in England who speak slightingly of instruction and even of education as if original sin lurked in the Rule of Three, as if some predestination, not even mentioned in the Summa Theology of St. Thomas, reserved Latin or Euclid for the elect of the world and excluded them from the poorer classes. But these retrograde views of things have not been accepted here; the fountains of knowledge have been kept open; and my advice to the pupils is that if any one tells them that any of the recognized branches of literature or learning are of no use to them or likely to do them any harm, don't believe them. Follow rather the advice which you will get from the preceptors in these halls—men who know what they teach and the value of the benefits which learning confers. Give some attention to the example of the people of Scotland. To-morrow St. Andrew's day, Scotsmen throughout the world will be holding their festivities: and you may be sure that all honour will be paid to the national literature; and it is probable that if you were to take their vote neither love nor money would induce any of them to surrender what in their ealier years they gained in the schools, what to many has been their chief capital in life. There is a passage in the Latin classic, which mentions the enjoyments got from books as things which you can carry about with you wherever you go, and as books are heavy to carry, the memory often serves this blissful purpose. I have spoken something of the flight of time; and ought, no doubt, to remind myself before I get intimation from you that time is flying while I am speaking; in fact, in countries further to the East many people are already gone to bed. It only remains to express two sentiments wherein I know you will all join with me. One is that in future years and competitions the pupil will be as successful as now, not only in the schools but in the lives that lie before them. The other is that the learned and Reverend Fathers our hosts of to-day, may long be spared to carry on their beneficent labours; and that in the new century, which will soon begin the achievements of this College and school, may be as great as in the five and twenty years that have passed away. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Father Stein then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

### THE GOVERNMENT RESERVED FOREST OF TITHER.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMDIN DEVIDEER AND TWO OTHERS

THIS was an application for revison of a decision of Mr. N. B. Pavgi, second class magistrate at Bassein, who, on the 29th June last, convicted the three accused of felling down Government trees in the Government Reserved forest, section 25 of the Indian Forest Act 7 of 1878; and sentenced them each to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer two months rigorous imprisonment. Mr. G. K. Deshmukh appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case are these. One Oosman Miya having passed a deed of contract with the divisional forest officer, West Thana, for the purchase and removal of all firewood from the Government Reserved Forest of Tither till the 31st March 1894, he was allowed two coupes mentioned in the schedule attached to the contract for the purpose aforesaid. The coupes adjoined the Government Reserved Forest of Tither, and the first two accused were the servants of the contractor employed for the purpose of removing the fire-wood. The third accused was a beat-guard now suspended and was employed for carefully protecting Government interests in the forests, and especially to see that no Government wood was illicitly felled. The proximity of the reserved forests to the contractor's coupes was a distinct advantage. Had not the third accused the beat-guard, been an accomplice in the perpetration of the offence, the first two accused would not have been able to do anything. The first two accused therefore managed cleverly to get the third accused over to their own rank and file, and bought his services for securing the loot of the Government forests. Thus the illicit fellings in the reserved forest were going on for days, apparently without any obstacle, for the third accused was silently conniving at the illicit fellings. But in consequence of an anonymous petition, enquiry was commenced by the forest authorities, resulting in the prosecution of the three accused. It appeared that the second accused gave out that he had obtained permission from Government to fell trees in the Reserved Forest; and several persons were employed by him to cut the trees. The labourers used to see the third accused there, and he did not speak a word to any of the men who were cutting the trees. The disposal of the wood was entrusted to the first accused. The loss to Government from the illicit fellings amounted to Rs. 150. The magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above. They appealed to Mr. C. Hudson, sub-divisional magistrate at Bandora, who, however, dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said. The judgments and record of evidence show that, in both the courts below, the convictions were really based upon certain statements of witnesses Dan, Bhan, and others made before a Magistrate apparently under section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, he not being the trying Magistrate. They were examined by the latter, and the general tenor of their depositions amounts to a repudiation of their earlier statements. The appellate court thought these earlier statements were admissible on the analogy of section 17. We think its views on this point have prejudiced the accused. Section 288 does not extend to the courts of magistrates, nor to depositions not taken in the presence of the accused. It is a section requiring very careful use by Courts of Session, its real scope is explained in Reg, vs. Arjun, 11 B., H. C. R. 282. The earlier depositions may be recorded after the cross-examination upon them which reveals discrepancies. The trying magistrate might have used them under section 145 of the Evidence Act as a basis of cross-examination, but he went too far in using them at the beginning of the examination in a way likely to stop the witnesses from telling their own story. In basing the convictions upon these retracted statements, the two courts below have gone too far, as upon them only they are not sustainable in law. We are of opinion that the court of appeal ought to have examined these witnesses "de novo" in the usual and correct manner: and that it should do so now on a retrial, and pass a new judgment on the merits. The court therefore sets aside the judgment and orders passed by the magistrate in appeal, and remands the cases to his court for retrial of the appeal.

### ALLEGED ILLICIT COUNTRY LIQUOR.

IMPERATRIX VS. YESU WALUD SAKHARAM

THIS was a reference by Mr. A. Wingate, District Magistrate of Nassik of the proceedings of Mr. Shankur Chintamon, second class magistrate at Igatpuri who, on the 4th September last, convicted the accused of carrying two bottles of illicit country liquor of the approximate value of eight annas and fined him five rupees. The circumstances of the case were as follow. The accused, a resident of Girnara, a village in the Igatpuri taluka, was carrying two bottles of illicit county liquor when he was stopped by Mahadoo Ramakant, police constable, near the iron bridge by the Igatpuri station. The accused pleaded guilty, to the charge. The sentence, Mr. Wingate said, would appear to be illegal, as the accused was not in possession of more than one imperial gallon of liquor authorised by Government under sections 12 and 17 of Bombay Act 5 of 1878. The proper penalty would be confiscation under section 54.

Their Lordships said: The Magistrate has not found and the evidence does not show, that the legal limit of one imperial gallon was exceeded. The court annuls the conviction recorded against and the sentence passed upon the accused, and directs return of the fine, if levied.

## HOLIDAYS IN 1895.

THE following are the Hindu, Parsi, Mahomedan and Jewish holidays recognized by Government for the year 1895:—

HINDU.

| | |
|---|---|
| Makar Sankrant, 13th January, Sunday | 1 |
| Maha Shivratri, 22nd February, Friday | 1 |
| Shimga, 10th and 11th March, Sunday and Monday | 2 |
| Ram-navami, 3rd April, Wednesday | 1 |
| Narali-purnima, 5th August, Monday | 1 |
| Janma-ashtami, 13th August, Tuesday | 1 |
| Ganesh-chaturthi, 3rd August, Friday | 1 |
| Dassra, 28th September, Saturday | 1 |
| Divali, 17th and 18th October, Thursday and Friday | 2 |
| | 11 |

PARSI (RASMI OR SHEHENSAI).

| | |
|---|---|
| Jamshedi Naoroz, 21st March, Thursday | 1 |
| Aban Jashan, 23rd April, Tuesday | 1 |
| Adar Feast, 22nd May, Wednesday | 1 |
| Farwardin, Jashan, 1st June, Saturday | 1 |
| Gatha Gahambars or Pateti, 13th, 14th and 15th Sept, Friday, Saturday and Sunday | 3 |
| Naoroz or New Year's Day, 16th September, Monday | 1 |
| Khurdad Feast and Walava, 21st, 22nd Sept Satur Sun | 2 |
| Atash Beheram Salgireh, 1st November, Friday | 1 |
| | 11 |

PARSI (KADMI).

| | |
|---|---|
| Jamshedi Naoroz, 21st March, Thursday | 1 |
| Aban Jashan, 24th March, Sunday | 1 |
| Adar Feast, 22nd April, Monday | 1 |
| Farwardin Jashan, 2nd May, Thursday | 1 |
| Gatha Gahambari or Pateti, 14th, 15th and 16th August, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday | 3 |
| Naoroz or New Year's Day, 17th August, Saturday | 1 |
| Khurdad Feast and Walava, 22nd, 23rd Aug. Thurs Fri | 2 |
| Atash Beheram Salgreh, 2nd September, Monday | 1 |
| | 11 |

MAHOMEDAN (SUNNI).

| | |
|---|---|
| Meraj-l-Mohammad, 24th January, Thursday | 1 |
| Shabe Barat, 11th February, Monday | 1 |
| Lailatul Kadr, 25th March, Monday | 1 |
| Ramzan Id, 26th or 27th March, Thursday and Friday | 2 |
| Bakri Id, 4th June, Tuesday | 1 |
| Ashura, 4th and 5th July, Thursday and Friday | 2 |
| Bara Wafat or Id Maulud, 2nd September, Monday | 1 |
| Hilan, 1st October, Tuesday | 1 |
| Mahim Fair, 2nd December, Monday | 1 |
| | 11 |

MAHOMEDAN (SHIAH).

| | |
|---|---|
| Katal-i-Imam Ali, 19th March, Tuesday | 1 |
| Lailatul Kadr, 21st March, Thursday | 1 |
| Ramzan Id, 26th and 29th March, Thursday and Friday | 2 |
| Bakri Id, 4th June, Tuesday | 1 |
| Id Gadir, 12th June, Wednesday | 1 |
| Ashura, 3rd and 4th July, Wednesday and Thursday | 2 |
| Chehallum, 12th August, Monday | 1 |
| Katal-i-Imam Hasan, 29th August, Tuesday | 1 |
| Id Maulud, 7th September, Saturday | 1 |
| | 11 |

JEWISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Purim, 10th March, Sunday | 1 |
| Pesach, 9th and 15th April, Tuesday and Monday | 2 |
| Shabuoth, 29th May, Wednesday | 1 |
| Tishabiab, 30th July, Tuesday | 1 |
| Rosh Hoshana, 19th and 20th Sept, Thursday and Fri | 2 |
| Kipur, 27th and 28th September, Friday and Saturday | 2 |
| Sukhoth, 3rd and 11th October, Thursday and Friday | 2 |
| | 11 |

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th November:—Read memo. to the Acting Engineer, dated 2nd November 1894, stating, with reference to items 8, 9 and 10, under head III of the statment accompanying the Chairman's printed note of 25th November 1894, that the estimated cost of filling in plots 12, 13, and 14 at Tank Bunder is Rs. 5,655; but savings have been effected in consequence of part of the work having been done from surplus material from No. 14 shed, blasting rocks in the channel, &c.; and requesting him to revise the estimates so as to show what the cost of completing the filing in of these plots will be under the present conditions, as it is desirable to fill in and level them at once, now that the Victoria Road extension has been finished. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 7th November 1894, stating that parts of plots Nos. 13 and 14 have been filled in with the excavated material from No. 14 shed and part of No. 12 with the moorum and stone excavated by divers, and showing on a plan the portions already filled in (coloured brown) and the portions which will remain to be filled in (coloured red) after the excavated material from Manson Road has been deposited, and estimating the cost of completing the work as under:—Plot No. 12 Rs. 1,113 (excluding Rs. 200 already sanctioned) Plot No. 13 Rs. 275, Plots No. 14 Rs. 1,650, Rs. 3,038 or Rs. 3,238 in all. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, stating that it was intended to defer filling in these plots, but, as the work can be completed now at a cost of Rs. 3,238 as compared with the estimate of Rs. 5,655, showing a saving of Rs. 2,417 and as money is available from savings, the work should be now proceeded with.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as recommended by the Land Committee.

Lead letter from Mr. Vasudeo Pandurang Athaveli, dated 20th October 1894, enquiring at what rate of rent per 500 square feet he can obtain ground opposite the Alexandra Mills on Ghorapdeo Road near Kala Chowki, where he wishes to lease for 99 years about 10,000 square feet of land for building residences. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 2nd November 1894, forwarding a plan showing in red the ground measuring 10,000 square feet required by Mr. V. P. Athaveli on the Frere Land Estate. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th November 1894, advising that the site be offered at the following rents:—For the first 10 years, 4 annas per square yard per annum, for the next 40 years, 8 annas per square yard per annum, and observing that a lease for 99 years is not advisable.

Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, advising that the rates of rent for a 50 years' lease be fixed as follows for the present:—

ANNAS PER SQUARE YARD PER ANNUM.

| | First 20 | Next 10 | Next 10 | Last 10 | Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Back Land. | | | | | |
| I. Non-corner plots | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | |
| II. Corner " | 5 | 7½ | 10 | 12½ | |
| Frontage on Main Road. | | | | | |
| III. Non-corner plots | 5 | 7½ | 10 | 12½ | |
| IV. Corner " | 6½ | 9½ | 12½ | 16 | |

That the lease be made renewable for one further term of 50 years on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon on the expiration of the first 50 years; that there should be no building conditions other than those provided for by the Municipal bye-laws, except that the value of the buildings to be erected shall not be less than twice the value of the site calculated at 20 times the initial rate of rent; that the rent be payable from the date of the completion of the building within a fixed term; and that in the first instance these rates should be applied to land west of the main road and north of Ghorapdeo temple, but for the present the Trustees should simply deal with the present application and offer Mr. Vasudeo Pandurang Athaveli the site he applies for, which has a double frontage, at the rates for a corner plot, that is, with initial rate of 6½ annas.

Resolution.—A lease of the plot applied for may be offered on the rates and terms recommended by the Land Committee. The terms in other respects should follow the usual form, and the expenses of the lease should be borne by the lessee.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 16th November 1894, reporting that the contractors for the coal wharf at Tank Bunder experience great difficulty in getting water for their works, and have asked permission to make a connection with the Port Trust water main in Quay Street; that, as this pipe which is laid for the supply of the water fountain on the New Tank Bunder Reclamation is only 1" diametr, he cannot recommend that the contractors' request be granted; and suggesting that as a water main will eventually have to be laid right up to the coal wharf, a 3" pipe fitted with sluice valves and fire hydrants where necessary should now be laid from the 4" main in Kassara Street up to the entrance of the Saw Mills at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,722, and that the contractors be allowed to make a connection to the new main, paying for the water used by them.

Resolution.—The estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,722, is sanctioned to the debit of savings in the estimate for the coal wharf. The new main is in extension of an existing branch supplied by a 4" Municipal main in Coppersmith Street, and it is to be feared that the supply will not be plentiful. The attention of the Municipal Commissioner should be drawn to the inadequacy of the present arrangements for the supply of water to the Tank Bunder district, and he should be asked to obtain the sanction of the Corporation to a new main of sufficient capacity being laid along the new throughroad from Kala Chowki to Mazagon.

Read letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated 16th November 1894, intimating that the Chamber has elected Mr. H. W. Uloth, Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the place of Mr. I. M. Shields, resigned.

Resolution.—Mr. H. W

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MENESSE AND COMPANY,**
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c. &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

Also 5 bundles wet dates, Bill No. 317-109 Sangli, Invoice No. 109 of 14-10-94, Consignee, Roopchund Naridas.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 20, 1894.

**MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,**
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF ONE-THIRD SHARE IN A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FANASWADY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Mankubai, widow and administratrix of the late Vasudev Krishnarao Dhairyavan Esqr., the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Vithul Dinanath, the one-third share of the mortgagor, the following property :—

All that equal undivided one-third part or share, and all, any, and every other the part or share, parts or shares, of or to which the said debtor is seized, possessed, or entitled of, and in all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Fanaswady, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 140, new No. 1240, old Survey No. 343, and new Survey No. 328, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 1195 and 4183, and street Nos. 23 and 25, and bounded on the east by Bickar gully lane, on the west by the said Fanaswady lane, on the north formerly by the house of Vithoba Govindjee and now of Narayen Raghunath, and on the south by the house of Harrishunker Balcrishna, and is partly occupied by the debtor and his brother, and partly by their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 30, 1894.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF MATCHES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clive Road, in the Godown of Tribhowan Vanarsey, by order of Gumbeerchund Megraj, and on account and at the risk of Esoofally Allibhoy—

The remaining cases of matches of different sorts, in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, in Markar's Building, near the Share Bazar (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures, China and Satsuma flower vases, carpets, fire and burglar proof safe, musical box playing 12 tunes, brass bedstead, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stables, the very valuable and handsome dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, of the latest design, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebonized square pianoforte by Kraus, iron safe by Price, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, wind-proof lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, China and satsuma flower vases, handsome pictures, curry stuff grinding machine, teak polished high wheeled dog-cart, rubber wheeled bicycle, etc., the property of JOHN FIDO, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES TURKEY-RED CHINTZ.

On MONDAY, the 3rd December, at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Rampertab Sookh Dyal, of Delhi—

S H
1363 C 1726-1740—15 cases. } 50 cases Turkey-Red chintz.
1794-1813—20 "
1888-1902—15 "

SALE OF 2 CASES GROS DES INDES COLORED SILKS.

On MONDAY, the 3rd December, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kashinath Gamshdas, Calcutta—

E
D 1308 D 5-6—2 cases each 30 pieces 16½ inches Gros des Indes (colored silks).

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd December, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 grand cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
1 cottage pianoforte, by Soundy and Co.
1 richly carved blackwood double bedstead.
1 richly carved blackwood large round Ottoman.

The property of the late J. H. DICKINSON, Esq., consisting of: travelling cots, teakwood boxes, Teacher's travelling medicine chest, lady's saddle, Ditmar's lamps, drawing-room carpets, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Adamji—
4 cases each 125 bundles 8 oz. net Berlin wool of assorted colour.

On account of the concerned—
4 bales straw boards, seawater damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong light victoria.
1 serviceable double seated brougham.
1 second hand serviceable landau.
1 Premier Roadster safety bicycle, by the Premier Cycle Company.

On MONDAY, the 3rd December, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Gungaram Jankeedass, Cawnpore—

Z A
G J 904 1 case 30 ps. silk flowered grenadines 42-44 ins
R M 905-62 " 30 " " " "

On account and at the risk of Nand Ram Mirza Mall, Delhi—

Z A
D-934 R M 1064-65—2 cases 200 gold flowered sarees 50 by 94½
1058-60—3 " 300 " " "

On account and at the risk of Mokham Ram Ghanslamdas, Delhi—

Z A
MRGD R M 1130-31—2 cases 200 gold flowered sarees, 50 by 94½.

On account and at the risk of Khaysedass, Moorleedhar, Cawnpore—

Z A
KM R M 902-903—2 cases 30 pieces silk flowered grenadines
991—1 " 30 " " " "

On account and at the risk of Kalyan Mull Madhuram, Cawnpore—

Z A
KM R M 894—1 case 163 pieces white embroidered native caps.

On account and at the risk of Kidarnath Gaoreedat Delhi—

Z A
KG R M 455—1 case 20 pieces gold and silver embroidered grenadines.

On account and at the risk of Buldeo Sehai Kaloomall Delhi—

Z A
BSKM R M 1120—1 case 100 gold flowered sarees, 50 by 94½.

By order of Mr. Nancy Peeroo Mahomed, the mortgagee or pledgee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Durst Hosli and Co., the mortgagors or pledgors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd December, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the goods particularised below, viz. :—

L A— 113 —1 case muslin.
D H—1115 —1 bale canvas.
1125 —1 " "
1924- 5—2 " "
1927- 9—3 " "
2939-61—3 " "
3167 —1 " "
3171-72—2 " "
3193 —1 " "
3197 —1 " "
3200- 1—2 " "
3203 —1 " "
3829-14—6 " "
4105- 6—2 " "
4182-85—4 " "
4213 —1 " "
4215 —1 " "
4217 —1 " "
4219-21—3 " "
D H 225-26—2 cases satin.
C 89-94—6 " "
514-17—4 cases plush.
—5 " Tred, plain.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 6th December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN GILDER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 13th day of December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Hormusjee Manockjee Dadachanjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sha Virjee Lakhdar (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively 7th January, 28th May, and 31st July, 1893, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the messuages, chawls or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of Gilder Street, outside the Fort, in the City and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 537 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 378, new No. 13885, old survey No. 172 and new survey No. 1—2-6990, and assessed by the Municipality under street Nos 1, 2, 45, 47, 49 and ward Nos. 2690, 2703, and bounded on the east and north by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Patel, on the west by the Gilder Street aforesaid, and on the south by the property of Sadaluxmibai, daughter of Nurrotumdass Vithuldass, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 30, 1894.

**MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1894. With Photograph of H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Palitana. Cloth bound, Rs. 5 postage, 4 annas.**

*NOTICE.*

*VISITORS BOOKS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be kept daily (except on Sundays), at the NEW SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY, as well as at Government House, Malabar Point, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., from 5th December*, 1894.

*By Order,*
*C. W. W. GABB, Lieutenant,*
*A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.*

*Government House, Ganeshkhind, 29th November*, 1894.

*NOTICE.*

*HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will hold a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on FRIDAY, the 14th December*, 1894, *from 5 to 7 p.m.*

*All Civil and Military Officers, and Gentlemen entitled to attend H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY'S LEVEE are invited, together with the Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception. MORNING DRESS will be worn.*

*By Order,*
*C. W. W. GABB, Lieutenant,*
*A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.*

*Government House, Ganeshkhind*, 29th *November*, 1894.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY,**
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st December, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 double-barrel central-fire 12 bore gun.
On account and risk of Messrs. Karai and Co—
15 cases saline glass.
On account and risk of Mahomedally Goolam Hoosein—
D F O—573—1 case copper foil.
On account and risk of Essabhoy Kaderbhoy—
D F O—574—1 case copper foil.
On account and risk of Abdoolally Mahomedally—
D F O—575—1 case copper foil.
On account and risk of Jeevajee Nathoobhoy—
D F O—696—1 case glass beads.
On account of the concerned—
100 casks disinfecting powder.
23 cases bar soap.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong chestnut Australian horse, goes well in harness and saddle, a first rate brougham horse.
1 handsome strong grey Arab, 14½, six years old, sound, fast and quiet, has been regularly driven in a victoria or dog-cart, also ridden, not big enough for owner's requirements.
1 handsome strong English-built victoria, by "Moss," London, in excellent order.
1 strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 strong 4-seated open carriage.
1 handsome strong C. B. pony, about 13-2, good hack and trapper.

The property of Mr. N. A. WADIA (who has no further use for it)—

1 young handsome pony, very serviceable, goes in single and double harness, and saddle.

The property of J. BROWN, Esq.—

1 handsome strong brown waler gelding, 15-2, 9 years old, quiet in harness, and has been ridden by a lady.
1 handsome strong victoria, in good order.
1 set of single harness.

The property of another Gentleman—

1 varnished dog-cart with paddock wheels, lamps and shafts, in good order.
1 strong chesnut Arab horse, 14-3, about 9 years old, goes well in harness.
1 strong grey Arab pony, a very good steeple chaser, very quiet.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st Dec., at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Messrs Monese and Co. (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) very valuable, and, teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanes vases, rich Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of J. W. BROWN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st December, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the property of His Highness the Chief of Kagal—

1 handsome strong silver grey Australian mare, 15-2, aged.
1 Do. do. do. do. both the mares go in single and double harness, and will be sold separately, or as a pair according to the convenience of the purchasers.
1 handsome strong C. B. mare, 9 years old, 15 hands, very handsome, a perfect picture, good back, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong C. B. mare, 13-2, a perfect hack for light weight, will make a good pole pony.

The above horses are now on view at Messrs. Ludha Ebrhim and Co., Belasis Road, Byculla.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd December at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vuyani's Stables, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club—

16 horses belonging to H. M.'s 2nd Bombay Lancers. The horses are from 14-1 to 15-3 high, and some of them are trained in harness.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd December, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahim, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, consisting of suits of drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, &c. the property of J. E. TERRY D'SOUZA, Esq. Bombay, Commissariat Department, changing his residence.

For convenience, the property has been removed to Mary Villa, Mahim.

Also at 3 p. m., the property of another Gentleman will be sold at the same place, comprising of a sweet-toned square piano by Boring, in good condition, a Kathiawar cow, Surat goats and kid, bull and fox terrier pups, poultry, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Aurtion, at Mr. Gomer Jamal Vuyani's Stables, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

About 20 horses and ponies belonging to H M.'s 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 30, 1894.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

At the weekly biddings for 40 lakhs of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the whole amount was allotted, Calcutta taking 33 lakhs, Bombay 4 lakhs, and Madras 3 lakhs, at 1s. 1 1-8d., the rate obtained showing a decline of 3-32d. from last Wednesday's regular allotment price, and of 1-8d. from that at which some extra Bills were placed on the same day. The figures giving the amount to be offered next week have been mutilated in transmission by wire. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight has been put down 1-16d. to 1s. 0 15-16d.

Consols were still unchanged in London yesterday at 103 3/8 ; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 113¼ (quoted in error by Reuter at 103¼). The market rate of discount on short London Bills was further advanced 1/8 per cent. to one per cent. ; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper still remaining at 1¼ per cent. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £56 3-16. Bar Silver further declined in value 1/8d., at 28 3/8d. per oz., ; and in New York, the metal was 3/8 cent cheaper, at 61¼ cents per oz. ; with demand Exchange on London half a cent higher, at 4·87¼ dollars, French Rentes in Paris were still unaltered at 102 ; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·13.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 32s. per 416 lbs., buyers, shipment in April-May, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, holders asking higher prices ; and Brown Rapeseed at 32s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, holders arking higer prices.

Tuesday's advance in the price of Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool was partially lost yesterday ; the price receding 1-32d. to 3 3-16d. per lb. ; while Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 7-64d. for November-April deliveries, and 3 11-64d. fer March-April. In East Indian Cotton, however, there was an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in all grades of Bengals. The Market closed quiet ; Surats flat ; and Arrivals easier ; the day's Sales having amounted to 10,000 bales ; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York also Cotton declined yesterday, say 1-16 cent in ready Mid.-Uplands, at 6d. per lb ; while February Futures were 13 points lower, at 5·75 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 51,000 bales ; and the following comparison is now shown between the figures for this season, and those for the corresponding period in the two preceding years ;—

| | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday's Receipts... | 51,000 | 38,000 | 41,000 |
| Four days' do. ..... | 242,000 | 207,000 | 173,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. ..... | 3,562,000 | 2,866,000 | 2,644,000 |

Only a small business has been done in our local Cotton market to-day, though more by exporters than spinners—reversing what has been the order of things for a long time past—and prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy, in view of the reaction in the governing markets reported above ; but the feeling was steady at closing this evening, Shippers have contracted for 400 bales each of "Fine" and "Fully Good" Bhownugger for April-May delivery at Rs. 170 and Rs. 160 respectively ; and they have bought 50 each of ready new Bengal, at Rs. 156 ; Akola Ginned, at Rs. 175 ; and Khangaum, at Rs. 174 per candy ; while the Mills have taken only 150 bales each of ready new Jalgaum, at Rs. 158-60 ; and Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 170 per candy.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts this morning, are a repetition of those to hand at the beginning of the week, no further rain having fallen meantime, and the weather remaining bright and seasonable, and favourable for the harvesting of the earlier growths, and the maturing of the later ones. The Broach crop showed advancement.

WHEAT.—This market has become steady in tone to-day ; but the valume of business for export passing has not increased, and prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have attracted much more attention from shippers to-day, and a large business has been reported, in a firm market, and at an advance of two annas per ewt. in *Rapeseed*. We quote this evening.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed ..... | Rs. 7-13-6 to Rs. 7-15-0 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat | „ 6-5-0 to „ 6-7-0 | „ |
| Do. do. Cawnpore | „ 6-2-0 to „ 6-4-0 | „ |
| Do. Red do. | „ 5-13-0 to „ 6-2-0 | „ |
| Gingelly, White | „ 42-8-0 | per cdy. |
| Do. Mixed | „ 40-8-0 | „ |

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 1,930 | bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 14,706 | cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 2,701 | „ |
| Rapeseed ..... | 1,831 | „ |
| Gingelly ..... | 11,613 | „ |
| Poppyseed ..... | 709 | „ |
| Groundnuts ..... | 1,251 | „ |
| Castorseed ..... | 5,155 | „ |
| Rice ..... | 6,314 | „ |

FREIGHTS remain very quiet. The tendency is weak for December-January shipment ; but steady for March-April. Business has been done far Antwerp, for December shipment at 16s. and for January at 16s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 1 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 5-32d. for February ; three months' sight Credits having been quoted, for near delivery, at 1s. 1 7-32d. Again, however, a fairly keen enquiry setting in for Bank remittance, rates receded to 1s. 1 1-16d. for ready Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 3-32d. forward, at which latter rate a fair amount was again taken. Three months' sight Credits were reported placed for January, at 1s. 1¼d. and for December delivery at 1s. 1 3-16d ; and a fair line of gold was also reported as sold during the day ; the market closing a shade steadier as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand... | 1s. 1 3-32d. per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic ..... | 1s. 1 1-16d. „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight.. | 1s. 1 1-8d. „ |
| Credits do ... | 1s. 1 3-16d. „ |
| Francs do ... | 1·39 „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 9-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money and the near settlement, and at 103½ for the January Account, which rates were maintained in a firm market throughout the day, closing on the same level.

SHARES have been a little more lively to-day, though still quiet on the whole, and steady, and we note an advance in Mill shares of Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern ; and of Rs. 5 in Jivraz Balloo ; and a decline of Rs. 20 in Sunderdas ; of Rs. 15 in Framji Petit ; of Rs. 10 each in Khatao Mucconji, and Swadeshi ; of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas, Alliance, and Oriental ; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 5 lower ; but New Indian are Rs. 2½ higher. Bombay Flour Mill have further advanced Rs. 5 ; Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 10 higher, Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1½ higher, at Rs. 1,283½ per share.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, prefect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, prefect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect
Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Zan bar-Mombassa res ored.
Owing to derangement of Amoy Cables, telegrams for that locality will be passed on by Chinese land lines from Hongkong and Foochow at Sender's risk.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Cable Ceara Maranham interrupted.
Mails for Madagascar and Reunion closes at Zanzibar noon Friday, 30th instant.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 28th November, 1894.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m.,

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... | 29·833 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... | 78·2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 69·2 |
| Dew Point ..... | 54·8 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 0·610 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).... | 1·8 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 85·9 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ..... | 71·0 |
| General Directions of wind ..... | NE, ENE, E, NNW, NNE. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... | 291 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DUBASH—November 29, at his residence, Chowpatty, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Kawasjee Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GROWSE—November 24, at Darjiling, the wife of E F Growse, C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BLAKE—DUNSTERVILLE—November 26, in St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev H C Parker, Arthur Willington Blake, eldest son of Manoah Blake, Esq, of "Glen Oakney," Highgate, London, to Bessie, eldest daughter of Edward Dunsterville, Esq, of "Woodlands," Walton-on-Thames.

DEATHS.

MACKAY—November 18, at Katrain, Kulu, John Sutherland Mackay, aged 55 years.
SLIPPER—November 25, at Akyab, Burma, suddenly, of cholera, Charles John, Government Telegraphs, third son of the late Sergeant-Major William Slipper, of Norwich, England, aged 39 years.

**The Bombay Gazette**

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1894.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has taken place at home of late as to the proper attitude the colonies should adopt regarding the defence of the Empire, and much difference of opinion has arisen among experts, first as to what quota of the cost of Imperial defence the colonies should contribute, and, secondly, as to the manner in which that quota should be expended. In the current number of the *National Review* Admiral P. H. Colomb enters the arena, and gives as might be expected from so well-known an expert a valuable contribution to the discussion. At the outset he contends that the theory that the colonies cannot properly be asked to contribute to the defence the Home Government considers Imperial unless they have a voice in the conduct of the Imperial foreign policy, is based on some erroneous conceptions, foremost amongst them being that the self-governing dependencies can afford to be indifferent whether the Empire to which they belong is defended or not. If the defensive power of her Majesty's dominions is broken up, its individual members will be thrown back on their own resources—and those resources are absurdly inadequate. The fact is that if every dependency of Great Britain contributed a fixed sum to make the general protection efficient, that sum would be but a small proportion of the amount that any colony would have to raise to set up an independent defence. While the British Empire can, if it chooses, bid defiance to the rest of the world, no single British colony, and perhaps no group of colonies, is in a like position. Admiral Colomb therefore lays down the broad proposition that unless a colony is imperially defended, it is not defended at all ; and that if it is imperially defended, it is wholly defended. There is, therefore, no question as between the Colonies and the Home Country on the subject, and the enquiry is addressed to the dependencies whether they would rather face the alternative of standing alone than forego a claim to a small proportionate voice in directing Imperial foreign policy. We fail to see, however, how the question can be narrowed down to these limits, or that because the colonies are unable to stand alone they are not justified in asking for some voice in the practical solution of the problem how to preserve intact the Empire of which they form a part and to which they are asked to contribute. We are more at one with the analogy the Admiral draws between the defensive policy of the allied States of Germany on land to that which should characterise the protection of the British Empire on sea. The German Empire is a conglomeration of allied States, with free intercommunication between them, all surrounded by a ring-fence, which is called the frontier. On the far side of this ring-fence is territory belonging to Russians, Austrians, Frenchmen and so on. The British Empire, like the German, is a conglomeration of States, with a difference as to roads that those within each State are mostly land roads, while those between them are water roads. Otherwise the frontier is similar to that of the German states. There is land on the other side of the frontier of those parts of the Empire found in Canada, in India, at the Cape, and at Gibraltar. In peace time there is a free sea, and therefore no sea frontier over which permission must be asked to travel. But when war comes it is different. If we do not advance our frontier to the enemy's shore, as France did in 1870, we do not surrender our rights over our land roads, within the Empire, but we virtually give up our sea roads, and some other Powers, with whom we may be at war, will do their best to take possession of them, and make laws of their own to regulate our traffic in those waters.

To put the matter plainly the only true Imperial protection is frontier defence—a principle which is admitted by Englishmen in the case of land frontiers on both sides. Every one acknowledges that in war the frontier must be guarded by all the available force of whatever kind, and that interior localized defences would not be required until the frontier fortifications had proved a failure. But as soon as we come to the water all these principles are reversed, and according to the theory of Admiral Colomb—and in fact of most naval critics—money that should be expended in strengthening the navy is "wasted" in fortifications which although apparently frontier are really interior defences. We should be sorry to go so far as the Admiral in his strictures as to the comparative uselessness of harbour defences, such, for instance as those that Bombay possesses, but at the same time we heartily agree with his efforts to disabuse the minds of his readers against the "clinging belief" that though there cannot be a common territory on land over which opposing armies may cross and re-cross on their several hostile occasions without interfering with one another, there can be, and generally is, a common sea. The belief is in part traditional, coming down from a time when there were no sea-keeping ships, and when the proximity of opposing shores allowed of military expeditions crossing it at distant points and in different directions : a French expedition seeking to ravage an English shore at one point, while an English expedition was seeking to do likewise on the French shore at another point. But all this passed away when ships became sea-keeping, and were able to take positions at sea off the enemy's ports, and to hold them. The conditions at sea then became precisely the same in principle as on land. The weaker side infringed the principle at his peril. He was driven from the sea, over the frontier into his ports by the stronger side, in exactly the same way as the French and English armies drove one another over the frontier of Portugal in the Peninsular War. And then again the words "defence" and "defensive arrangements" seem to be regarded by some people as synonymous with physical contact with opposing forces. But when the naval strategist speaks of defence he means prevention by moral effect. In his view fighting pre-supposes failure of strategy, for that is intended to attain its object without fighting. The experience of history teaches that no attack is likely to be made by an enemy unless the gain promised is greater than the risk incurred. He does not regard a blockade as rendering it physically impossible for ships to leave or enter port : all he says is that few ships will attempt to do so because of the risk. Admiral Colomb considers the idea that ships alone will attack ports or seek to enter them is "a wasteful and even dangerous one." Apart from the question whether such entries could in any case be made by a ship likely to be pinned in the port she had entered by a superior force outside, it must be seen that the inducements offered to the enemy to pursue such a course are very small indeed. They could scarcely include the prospect of conquering or holding the port, and the chances of destroying property or taking off spoil, although not quite so remote, are also far from being easy of achievement. An enemy's ships would be much more likely to attack our trading vessels out at sea, than to run the risks incurred by an attack on a seaport, and therefore in the view of Admiral Colomb it follows that any reasonable frontier defence must consist in watching the enemy's ports out of which alone hostile forces can issue, and in having protecting vessels around our own coasts, rather than in providing magnificent local defences. These arguments lead Admiral Colomb to the conclusion that "some of the colonies are giving their money and their energies for that which is not meet" and that the same money handed over to the British Government so long as it kept the Imperial forces at a certain standard would be much more wisely spent.

Side by side with these proposals for an Imperial Defence Federation, comes a suggestion from Mr. Spencer Wilkinson (who was associated with Sir Charles Dilke in the authorship of "Problems of Greater Britain") for ensuring the protection of the Empire on a more definite and well-informed plan than at the present time. The armies and fleets which may have to be met in combat are all in existence and are known to us, and therefore, in Mr. Wilkinson's view, it would be quite easy to have the strength of the two services of the Empire always adjusted to their possible requirements. Mr. Wilkinson's plan is, for the constituencies at the next election to call upon the Government to find and appoint two war directors—one for the navy and one for the army. Each of these officers would be required to furnish every year the navy (or army) he would require to beat the French or Russian, or French and Russian navy (or army), or any other combination coming within the range of reasonable possibility. The reports of both the war directors should always be laid before the Cabinet before either army or navy estimates are considered. A great deal of detailed work would be required before either director could frame his opinion, and for that he would need ample assistance. Therefore, as soon as the Government has decided whom to consult, they should allow him to organize his office and to choose his assistants. The man who is to design the navy or the army, with a view to such fighting as it may have to do, should be the best man at war in the service ; and if the best man has been found to design, he would also be the best to superintend the execution—that is, the preparation and the fighting. These tasks are large enough, and the war director should have nothing else to do except plan and superintend. In short Mr. Wilkinson asks that her Majesty's Minister should employ two architects of war, to furnish a design and plan when required. The Cabinet would talk the design over with him in the same way as a private individual discusses specifications for the building of a house. Modifications and changes would no doubt be suggested, but when these differences had been settled, the design would be carried into practical effect. The members of the House of Commons must either see the design or satisfy themselves that there is one before voting the estimates. Of course the great objection to such proposals is the absence of secrecy which they at first sight involve, but Mr. Wilkinson suggests that to meet this objection the plans and specifications, might be considered, not by the whole House of Commons, but before a select committee, pledged like the Cabinet to secrecy. This latter method is adopted both in Germany and France, and has been found to serve the purpose of giving the legislatures of those countries some kind of independent guarantee as to the facts, on which the estimates are based. There are obviously other objections beside the one we have indicated to Mr. Wilkinson's proposals, and we take it that the British electorate would rather retain the *status quo* unless the details of this scheme can be so worked out as to reduce to a minimum the chance that it seems to open up of the defence of the British Empire being subordinated to the ambitions of rival political parties.

ARMY doctors are discontented because of their inability to obtain leave for special study to enable them to keep abreast of the scientific advances in their profession. While civilian medical men are widely availing themselves of the opportunities afforded by post graduats courses of study, the army medical officer is supposed to plod along, and keep *au courant* with his profession, deprived of the chancee which fall in the civilian's way. This is the first of a series of grievances, which a writer in the *Medical Magazine*, sets forth as the reasons why army doctors are discontented. It is in itself a sufficiently grave reason, and one which must tell against patients as well as doctors. The next complaint they have is the inadequate practice of the Medical Staff and the Medical Staff Corps during peace manœuvres in the duties they will be called on to perform in war. This absence of training "cribs, cabins, and confines the efficiency of the Medical Department." Possibly so, but they cannot expect people to go about getting shot-wounds and damaged limbs in order to afford them opportunities of practice. The way out of the difficulty seems to be by giving them the run of the accident wards of the civil hospitals so far as may be. Routine work and field practice can readily be secured ; indeed, a start has been made in this direction, but the far more useful would it be to carry out the suggestion of the writer in permanently locating the *materiel* and *personnel* of a Field Hospital and Bearer Company in every military district. But greatest of all the grievances brought forward by the writer in the *Medical Magazine* is that with reference to the effects of the abolition of the regimental system, and adoption of "unification." The writer quotes the views of Surgeon-General W. C. Maclean, late Professor of Military Medicine at the Army Medical Schools, Netley, on this change. We all know that the abolition of the regimental system, he writes, was suddenly sprung, not only on regimental and Staff Officers, but on army doctors themselves, without any adequate preparation to smooth the transition from one system to another. The result, as should have been foreseen, was confusion, disgust, and dissatisfaction, not only on the part of officers and men, but on that of the Medical Staff on whom the odium fell, for all the shortcomings that instantly ensued. The unfortunate army doctors, suddenly permanently detached from their regi

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

### CHINA SUING FOR PEACE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

Information has been received here that China has formally sued for peace. The Government has handed its proposals to the American Minister at Pekin, who will forward them to the Japanese Government through the American Minister at Tokio.

### FAILURE OF HERR DETRING'S MISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

It is stated that the Japanese Government demanded a war indemnity of fifty million pounds sterling, besides all the expenses of the campaign.

Herr Detring, who was sent to Japan with overtures of peace, is returning to Tientsin, his mission having failed.

### ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE CHINESE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Hiroshima telegraphs that the Japanese Army, operating in Manchuria, defeated the Chinese near Matienling.

The Japanese lost forty, killed and wounded, while that of the Chinese was considerable.

## THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has succeeded in obtaining for the Chartered South African Company the direct administration of all the territory, north of the Zambesi, with the exception of Nyassaland.

## THE TROOPING SEASON.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s hired transport Britannia has arrived at Portsmouth.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the homeward Indian mails of the 24th November, arrived here, at 5 a.m., to-day.

## THE WAZIRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

Sis William Lockhart was to have left Lahore to-day for Dehra Ismail Khan to complete the arrangements in case it is decided to send a punitive expedition against the Waziris. The Mahsuds are given time till Saturday to comply with the terms offered them. One battalion of the 4th Gurkhas and the 36th Sikhs have been warned to be ready to move up to the front. Mullah Powindah is still trying to prevent a peaceful settlement, while the majority of the Maliks are endeavouring to convince his followers of the uselessness of opposing the British Government. A Mahsud Malik has sent his son to Colonel Bruce, advising every precaution to be taken owing to about 4,000 men having assembled in Badar and Shakai. Mullah Powindah has promised to meet the Maliks and their followers for final discussion at Badar. Latest reliable information states that reinforcements are reaching Mullah Powindah in large numbers at Badar.

## STANDARD SET OF EQUIPMENT FOR NATIVE CAVALRY.

A committee will assemble at Cawnpore consisting of six Cavalry Officers, three from Bengal and one each from Bombay, the Punjab, and Hyderabad Cavalry, to decide a standard set of equipment and saddlery for Native Cavalry.

## THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA Nov. 29.

Objection was taken yesterday to the 36th Field Battery being the winners of the Harris Challenge Cup. They were disqualified because one member had a wristlet watch, which however was taken from him at the first firing point before he could use it. The 72nd who raised the objection therefore hold the cup for the third year. If they win it next year it becomes their property. The Napier Memorial Shields, British and Native, were shot for in the morning. The British match was won by the Leinster Regiment, scoring 69 points out of a possible 120 with the shield. The Leinsters win Rs. 200. As the regiment goes home shortly the shield will have to be left behind. The Poona Volunteers took the second prize of Rs. 100 with 65 points. In the Native competition thirteen teams entered. The first prize was won by the 25th Bombay Rifles with a good score of 88 points out of a possible of 120. Distances 700, 600, and 500 yards. The 7th Bombay Infantry who held the shield last year takes the second prize with 86 points. Eleven Native Cavalry teams competed for the Harris Challenge Cup the distances fired being 400, and 300 yards. The 2nd Bombay Lancers teams took all the three prizes. Five of the teams were Poona Horse one, which made 161 score, but was disqualified as one member did not belong to a squadron which the team represented.

## RESCUE OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

The Indian Marine steamer Minto has brought to Rangoon nine men of the crew of a native schooner, wrecked off Cocos Island.

## THE RANGOON SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Before the Assistant Magistrate, yesterday afternoon, Victor Iden was charged, with shooting a Burman. Iden's servant deposed that the deceased was one of the party of men who attempted to break into their master's house, the deceased being shot when about to attack Iden with a dah. The Assistant Superintendent of Police deposed that the window of the house showed signs of an attempt to force it open. Two Burmese priests deposed that the deceased was insane. The case has been adjourned for a week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, Nov. 28.

The Hall Line Steamer Eden Hall, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca, left here this morning.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats flat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 2 5-8 |

The Manchester market has been quite but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 103 3-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 103¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 56 3-16 |
| Bar Silver | 28 3-8 |

## THE LAHORE DURBAR.

### TORCHLIGHT TATTOO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

The presence of the Viceroy at the torchlight tattoo was a great success. Immense number of guests attended. The Viceroy and Lady Elgin remained till the end of the performance. The night was clear and cold. Rain had passed away. The following programme was rendered by the combined bands and pipes of all the regiments in camp":—First post, March by Wagner, "roll of drums; March Tanhauser by Wagner; pipers of Highland and Ghurka brigades, "Barren Rocks of Aden;" Hymns "On Strength and Stay" and "The Day is past and over." The pipers of the Highland and Ghoorka Brigades, Highland Brigade-march, and Army-march No. 15 Mollendorf, and march by the 26th Cameronians. A grand military tattoo including call to the tattoo roll drums, with eight tattoo calls, grand tattoo Cavalry retreat, call to prayers, prayer dismissal, after prayer the finale to arms, roll of drums, and march by Wagner. The morning is fine and clear, and troops are proceeding to the review according to the programme wired for rehearsal. They will be in their positions at 10-30 a.m. The Viceroy arrives at 11 a.m.

LATER.

The Review passed off satisfactorily in every way. About twenty thousand men marched past. The march-past of the Highland British and Imperial Service red brigades was specially good, likewise the final charge of the 11th Hussars was magnificent. Only one accident occurred, fortunately with no ill results, except to one gunner of the Q Battery. No. 1 gun turned while galloping past. The gunner escaped with a severe shaking. The parade was over at 2-15 p.m.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

Wednesday being mail-day it was kept free of public engagements, but late in the afternoon the Viceroy found time to attend the Highland sports at Mian Mir. In the evening his Excellency and Lady Elgin dined with the Commander-in-Chief, torchlight tattoo being performed after dinner in camp enclosure by the massed bands of the regiments in garrison at Mian Mir and in the military camp at Lahore. Light rain fell in the afternoon, but the Highlanders had an excellent audience. There was a pavilion for the Viceroy, and behind the officers of the three regiments—Argyll and Sutherlands, Gordons, and Seaforths—had their tents pitched at which all-comers were entertained with Highland hospitality. The programme comprised all the usual characteristic events:—The Highland gathering, pipe-playing, dancing, hammer-throwing. Tossing the Caber had been got, but before it had sufficiently tested the strength and the endurance of the competitors it had itself given way. The dancing of the foursome reels and Highland fling was watched with great interest. For the tug-of-war, one of the best events on the card, only two teams came forward—the Gordons and the 93rd. A long and very tough pull ensued, but the Gordons got firmly on to the rope and stayed, and with advantage in weight were ultimately successful. An interesting addition to the programme was a musical ride, which the Viceroy expressed a desire to see, by the troop of the 6th Bengal Cavalry. Half of the troop, armed with lance, performed the ride at the trot, and the other half with swords at canter. The ride was perfectly done. The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Frankfort, General Mansfield, General Clarke, and several Native Princes were present during the afternoon.

The torchlight tattoo—a novelty in the Viceregal entertainments—could hardly have been performed anywhere under more favorable circumstances or more picturesque surroundings than Mian Mir. A moonless night, with a current air, which carried the music directly to the audience, and the illumination of the torches was supplemented by lines of chirags along the carriage drives' end with two great bonfires in front of the reception tents. The tattoo opened with the first post being played outside the enclosure, and immediately afterwards the combined bands marched down to the main avenue of the camp playing a march by Wagner. The procession was headed by a guard of the Highland brigade with fixed bayonets; behind them were a detachment of English regiments bearing torches; and these, on arrival at the first round on the avenue leading towards the Commander-in-Chief's tents, formed up in two circles with bands inside. The roll of the drums followed, then the march from Tanhauser, in which a great volume of brass was heard with fine effect. Immediately afterwards the pipes and drums of the Highland and Gurkha brigades, preceded by a Highland guard and torch-bearers and drums-majors of the three Highland Regiments, entered camp. The effect was very striking as the party marched into the light of the bonfires and out again with pipes screaming, drums beating, and flaring logs lighting up the picturesque dress of the Highlanders, and swarthy figures of the little Gurkhas. The combined bands and pipes then played alternately. The guests in the meantime grouping themselves round one of the bonfires, the biting cold air making the warmth very grateful on the promenading between the band and the route of the pipers. The latter in the final march re-crossed the camp immediately in front of the tents. Then came a grand military tattoo performance, in which a great mass of instruments was again heard to a splendid effect, and the combined bands with a preliminary roll of drums marched down the main avenue, playing the march with which they had entered and left the grounds. The concluding performance was in the distance at the last post as the Viceregal party drove out returning to Lahore.

The Viceroy reviewed the troops attending at the durbar camp on the grand parade-ground at Mian Mir. The review was witnessed by Lord Harris, Mr. Crosthwaite, Generals Mansfield and Clarke and the Native Chiefs. Colonel Murdoch, R.A., was in command of the R. H. A. Division, Major-General Grant, C.B., Inspector-General, of the Cavalry Division, Colonel Biscoe, of the British Infantry Division, Colonel Waterfield, of the Indian Infantry Division, Major Hogge, 14th Sikhs, of the Imperial Service Division, the whole under the command of Viscount Frankfort, Commanding the Lahore Division. The order of the march-past was as follows:—The R. H. A. by batteries, the Cavalry, by squadrons; the R. A. (Field), by batteries at the walk, Infantry in column of double companies, Infantry by brigades in line of quarter-columns, the R. H. A. by batteries, the Cavalry by squadrons, the R. A. (Field) by batteries at the trot, the R. H. A. by batteries, and the leading regiment of the I. S. Cavalry, in line at the gallop, the Patiala Lancers at lance exercise, the 19th B. L. in line at the charge, the 18th B. L., 1st and 2nd Divisions, lance exercise, the 15th B. L., in line at the gallop, the 9th B. L., pursuing practice, with slung lancers, the 18th Hussars, sword exercise, and the 11th Hussars in line at the charge; and the whole advanced in review order and gave a royal salute.

An error has been made in including Lord Thurlow among the guests at the Viceroy's dinner party, as Lord Thurlow has not yet arrived at Lahore.

## MILITARY NEWS.

ONE year's leave on private affairs has been granted to Captain D. J. O. Taylor, Wing Commander, 6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

MAJOR D. de HOGHTON, North Lancashire Regiment, is appointed Commandant, Khandalla Sanitarium, *vice* Major T. H. Stavert, 1st Leinster Regiment, relieved.

WITH the approval of Army Head-Quarters, general leave of absence has been granted to Lieutenant A. J. Carter, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, for one month from 3rd December next.

MAJOR J. G. GLANCY, of the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, has been selected for Second-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment, at Malta. He will proceed as far as Malta with the 1st Battalion, which leaves Bombay on the 22nd December.

THE following movements in the Military Accounts Department have been ordered, consequent on Captain Mardall, Presidency Paymaster, Bombay, being about to proceed out of India on five months leave:—Major W. H. Young, Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, Madras proceeds to Bombay as presidency Paymaster, and Captain J. G. Downing, Pay Examiner, Bombay proceeds to Madras.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THERE is no disguising the fact, writes the local paper, that a general feeing of perplexed irritation prevails among the public assembled at Lahore at the way in which the arrangements for the Durbar week have been made. "Regulations" and "order" have been issuing from the various authorities like—to use an old smile—white ants from a beam of wood: and we have done our best by re-publishing all these, and arranging a programme of the week to help our readers to understand what is going on; but the total result is blank perplexity as to whom to apply for what, and everybody has been going about asking everybody else "where can I get a ticket?" for this, that or the other *tamasha*. There has, too, been a seemingly ridiculous superfluity of restrictions upon the privileges of the sight-seeing public, giving the impression that the officials desire to keep out every one who wants to see the various shows and compel every one to attend who wants to stay away. The wonder is that during the Durbar week any one is actually permitted to take a seat at his own dinner table without having to apply to some unknown authority for a ticket.

FROM a collation of various reports now received, it appears indisputable that on the occasion of the attack on the camp at Wano numbers of the enemy, notwithstanding every precaution, effected an entrance to the camp before the alarm sounded or the signal shot was fired. Further, many of those who took part in the looting, though not in the attack, had most probably actually slept in camp amongst the transport and other followers. The looting must have been done by men well acquainted with the topography and other details of the camp. The civil camp was left severely alone, and the most valuable chargers were discriminated for capture.

No further attack on the British camp either at Jandola or at Wano has been attempted, but otherwise the news from Waziristan cannot be described as satisfactory. The maliks who came into Mr. Bruce's camp at Wano on Saturday, had to admit that they had been defeated by the Mullah Powindah in the discussion which took place at Kanigaram. Thus, although they saw their way to obtaining and returning all Government property looted or stolen, including the Suleiman Khel camels taken in the Gomal Pass, they could not promise to deliver up certain offenders required by Government or to expel the Mullah Powindah from their country. They asked, however, that some maliks of the Darwesh and Suleiman Khel should accompany them back to Kanigaram, declaring that with their support they might yet overcome the Mullah Powindah. Mr. Bruce's intention was to arrange this if possible: that is if the Darwesh and Suleiman Khel maliks were willing to go. If he succeeded the Mahsu is were to be given to the 28th to decide. Such is briefly the situation at present. It will be seen that it is rather adverse than otherwise to the prospect of a peaceful settlement of our quarrel with the tribesmen.

IT was known last year that the rice-millers' combination in Burma had exercised a highly prejudicial effect on the commercial prosperity of the province. The ryot, although the principal, was not the only sufferer, for many brokers, traders, and money-lenders were reduced to bankruptcy, and a large number of firms and bazaar-leaders were directly or indirectly affected. The extent of the depression may be guaged from the returns of income-tax collections in the City of Rangoon. The number of assesses last year was scarcely more than two-thirds of the total for 1892-93, and the amount of the final demand fell from 2 1-3 to 1¾ lakhs. In the course of the year the Income Tax Act was extended to 41 towns and villages in Lower Burma, and this measure, coupled with the more punctual collection of the tax, resulted in an increase in the net collections, in spite of the falling-off in Rangoon.

THE Rajputana and Central India polo tournament has been won by the second team of the 7th Hussars, who defeated the 3rd Bombay Cavalry after a good game.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Madras at 1 o'clock on Thursday installed His Highness the Rajah of Pudducottah in the administration of his State. Lord Wenlock reminded the Rajah that during his minority the State had been rescued from a state of practical bankruptcy and that now it was not only unencumbered, but possesses a good balance. His Excellency paid a well deserved tribute of praise to Mr. Sheshia Shastri, C. S. I., for the improvements he had effected in the State. If now the State of Pudducottah is allowed again to drift into a deplorable state it will not be for want of good example in the act of Government. We look, however, for better things from His Highness the Rajah who during his minority has shown every sign of being an intelligent Prince.

DR. VOELCKER has remarked on experimental farms in India that there has been "a lot of good work done, but it is so buried amongst what is not good as to be almost undistinguishable therefrom. A sorting process is what is required in order to make the results really useful." What was chiefly needed, it was pointed out, was "a better system of guidance in laying out the plans of experimental work, better supervision, continuity of enquiry, critical examination of results, and the publication and dissemination of useful conclusions in a clear and intelligent form." Further—as a corollary to this opinion—that the services of a scientific adviser would be invaluable. The Annual Reports for 1893-94 of the three Bengal experimental farms, *viz.*, at Dumraon, Sibpur and Burdwan, have just been issued and show that at each of them Dr. Voelcker's recommendations are being acted upon, and that the influence of the able "scientific adviser" in Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, under whose direction the "sorting process" had been set in motion, is now being felt there as elsewhere. Experiments have been greatly simplified and reduced in number, and operations generally directed into proper channels. At Sibpur steps have been taken to prepare a large area on the farm for future experiment, by having it levelled and cropped without manure. Dr. Leather, however who visited this establishment in February last, considers it ill-adapted for its present purpose; he is in favour of the proposal to convert it into a dairy farm, the value of such institutions becoming more and more widely recognised every year. Moreover the attempts to produce a good marketable tobacco at Sibpur have hitherto proved a failure, and although last year's crop was destroyed by excessive rain it is extremely doubtful whether under more favourable conditions of weather the result would have been different. In a fresh series of permanent experiments inaugurated under the new *regime*, the relative merits of deep and shallow ploughing, applied to paddy, were tested both at Dumraon and Burdwan. Results at Dumradh during the past year show a considerable average gain by the former method, while at Sibpur with jute and barley crops, deep cultivation appears to have given a decidedly lower outturn in every case. The experiment, however, is one which it is stated should be continued for some years before any conclusion can be drawn. At Burdwan, a course of experiments with sugarcane designed during the year, included one to test the worth of certain descriptions of cane obtained from different parts of India, in order to compare their respective productiveness. Experiments were also inaugurated to compare the method of planting cane in parallel trenches after the Mauritius system with that of planting in shallow irregular furrows as is usually done in the neighbourhood of the farm. The outcome of last year's trials in this direction confirmed those of previous years (*i. e.* since 1890-91), *viz.*, that trenching beats the local method.

THE first Imperial visit to Livadia was in 1861, when the old Pototzki Palace was found to be too small for the accommodation of the Imperial family. The Court Architect, Monigetti, was therefore commissioned to build a new palace, and in the course of the following four years he completed the new residence and the church, renovated and embellished the old castle, and raised no fewer than sixty other smaller residences and offices on the estate. The Empress Maria Alexandrovna always clung to the old and renovated castle of the Pototzkis. It is of simple but elegant construction and design. The saloons contain a numerous collection of paintings by the celebrated Russian marine artist, Aivassovsky (who lives close by, between Yalta and Feodosia), and a number of water-colours by Blanchard and others. The more modern palace of the Czar is constructed in a modified Oriental style. The church is of purely Byzantine architecture. Among the other more conspicuous and picturesque structures are the residence of the suite, the bathing-house, and a lovely Tartar kiosk. There is also a very striking miniature castle called the Eriklik, perched on an eminence overhanging the sea at a height of 1,200 feet. Besides the gardens, park, forest, and meadow-lands on the Livadia domain, there are 75 acres of vineyard, which annually produce about 12,000 gallons of excellent wine.

SOME time ago it was reported that Prince Alexander Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, the youngest son of the new German Chancellor, had wounded Baron Vietinghoff while hunting elks in his Polish forests near Wilna. The report was officially denied but (says a Vienna correspondent) now the young Prince himself publishes this story in the Vienna "Hunting Magazine." He was looking for elks on the evening of the 10th of September, with his forester, who allured the animals by imitation of their cry The Prince soon believed he heard the cries of an approaching elk, and seeing a dark mass appear about twenty paces distant from him, he fired three shots. He at once heard human voices. Baron Vietinghoff had also been hunting elks with his forester on his own land, and the man had as usual been imitating the cry of the animal. One of the shots from the Prince's gun struck Baron Vietinghoff's thick leather girdle, which was filled with cartridges. These exploded, but the Baron was not wounded.

SPY mania, says a Paris correspondent, seems to rage in all military countries. A ludicrous effect of the disease is reported by the "Opinione." The other morning Admiral Magnaghi was, when walking near Fort Diamante, above Genoa, taken for a spy, and arrested by order of the captain in command. The more he protested and declared his standing, the more certain felt the military officer that he had to deal with an audacious spy. The one concession made to him was for a lieutenant to be sent with the sergeant's guard told off to take him to prison. On his way there he persuaded the lieutenant to suffer him to go to his lodgings in the Via Balbi. He was allowed to do this, but under the eyes of the soldiers. In about ten minutes the Admiral came out of his rooms in his full dress uniform, and wearing all his decorations. The Lieutenant was confounded. His confusion became greater when the Admiral said in a dictatorial tone: "You shall now come with me—not to the military prison, but to see General Saletta." General Saletta is in command at Genoa.

BEFORE very long it is expected that the Hotel des Invalides—the gilt dome of which forms such a conspicuous landmark in Paris—will have ceased to exist, at all events as what may be called the home of the French Chelsea pensioners. By degrees the number of pensioners lodged there has diminished, until they are a mere handful. It seems that old soldiers do not care to continue to live in barracks after their retirement, but that they prefer a pension outside, be it ever so small. Owing the decrease in the number of the pensioners, a public sale has been held at the place of furniture and other superfluous articles. Some old clothing belonging to dead and gone pensioners was also disposed of. Among the kitchen utensils brought to the hammer was a copper saucepan, no longer needed, which was so large that it took six men to carry it to the cart on which it was taken away. A facetious bidder, who asked the auctioneer whether he would put up the pensioner's "wooden head" of which French legend speaks, was informed that unfortunately that interesting object was not included in the catalogue.

A PARIS correspondent says that the Cercle Militaire in the Avenue de l'Opera has set on foot a subscription to contribute a wreath to the Czar's funeral. It is intended to send something "tres chic." Admiral Avellan and his officers were lodged at the Cercle Militaire during their stay last year in Paris. The Admiral's room was all the time of his visit in direct telegraphic communication with the Czar's study, and messages were constantly being interchanged between the Admiral and his Imperial master. The bill to be incurred by the French Government in sending wreaths to St. Petersburg must be enormous. As the wreaths could not possibly be fresh on arriving there if made of natural flowers, a great number will be the work of skilful Parisian artificial flower makers. To the eye they will be exactly as if composed of the products of garden and greenhouse. Orders have been sent to St. Petersburg to place all the servants of the French Embassy there in deep mourning, and to carpet the stairs and reception rooms with black until the Czar's funeral is over. The mirrors are to be veiled with black.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Kolniche Zeitung," who has known the new Russian Emperor for some ten years, describes the scientific education of the young man as being carried on in a dry but impartial manner. More care was taken about practical science than classical study. The ancient languages were quite left out of the plan, and ancient history only touched upon; but modern history, especially that of Russia, was thoroughly studied. Great pains were taken with the teaching of statemanship and government, of finance and law. The then Crown Prince's pratical military education was commenced in 1886, when he entered an infantry regiment of the Guards as a lieutenant, and gradually became acquainted with all the different corps. At nineteen years of age Nicolas was still quite a boy, and the honours paid him were a weariness to his soul. He was happy when he could be at ease among his young comrades in the absence of elder officers. By degrees the young Prince developed into a very useful officer, and though he will never be passionately fond of the warrior's profession, he is quite capable of recognising faults and judging of what is performed as far as concerns the service he has seen. Like his father, he is shy and reserved, which he hides by a manner often taken by superficial observers to be proud and arrogant.

WITH regard to the controversy recently raised as to the derivation and use of the Russian title of "Czar," all, or nearly all, Russian philologists maintain that the word is a corruption of "Cæsar." But, as a matter of fact, the title of Czar is scarcely ever heard among the Russians, who always speak of the monarch as the "Gossvdar Imperator." The title "Czarina" is not Russian at all, and is only used abroad, and in the foreign press, and is a common error for the proper spelling of "Czaritza." The Empress is, however, usually spoken of as the "Gossudarina Imperatritza." Another common error in Russian titles, says an Odessa correspondent, is that of "Grand Duke" and "Grand Duchess." The Russian word for Duke is "Gerzhog," taken from the German. "Veliki Knyaz" should be rendered "Grand Prince," and "Velikaia Knyagina" "Grand Princess." In the old days, of course, the Russian monarchs were called Grand Princes, before the titles of Czar and Imperator were adopted.

THE widow of Henri, or Hendrik, Conscience, the Flemish patriot and romance-writer, has just died at the age of 75, at Ixelles, near Brussels, having thus survived her famous husband eleven years. Her maiden name was Marie Antoinette Peinon. There is a statue of her husband in one of the public squares of Antwerp, his native place, and in the cemetery there is a tomb erected by public subscription, wherein the widow's remains will now be placed side by side with his.

MAIL advices from Constantinople, report fairly brisk business in cotton goods and yarns; buyers were coming in from the interior, and all classes of goods appeared to be in demand. Prices, however, continued very weak, and in some cases business had been accepted at less than the quotations. Business in the iron market had become less active and in the coal market, notwithstanding firmness in the freight rates and an expected advance, no business in Cardiff coal had been reported. The arrivals of wheat had been rather small, and prices had been maintained. The maize market had been weak, and business had been done at lower rates. The receipts of flour had been large, and the flour market had been weakened in consequence. The sugar market had been unfavourably influenced by the accumulation of stocks in Austria-Hungary. The only noteworthy feature in regard to the export markets was the firmness of opium prices.

## NOTES ON MATHERAN.

(BY A RECENT TOURIST.)

OFTEN as Matheran has been described there is perhaps still room for a few remarks on its local peculiarities. Being somewhat early for the October season, and the rains continuing to an unusually late period, there were few opportunities of going about till the weather cleared up at the beginning of this month. The early visitors were grumbling, and not without excuse, at the unprecedented length of the wet and gloomy weather, which usually extends to the first week of October, when the rains cease, the clouds vanish, and the days are light and sunny. This change, however, did not occur this year till the beginning of this month, some of the heaviest showers having fallen towards the close of October. One morning after a regular deluge had fallen all night upon the hill, and it may literally be said that "the flood-gates of heaven had been opened," I had occasion to see the manager of the Rugby Hotel, when he alluded to the weather as the most extraordinary he had known during a long residence on the hill; and that the prolonged rain may possibly be due to the Controller of the Seasons having fallen asleep. Some people who take long walks in the woods, and there are many lovely excursions to be made on foot or on ponies have reason to say that the weather in October was often spiteful, deluding them into the idea that it was good; so that they were induced to stroll out in light dresses which, before they got back, were soaked in rain. With regard to the effect of the long continued wet weather upon the cultivation in the lower country the damage done by it likely to the crops was not so great as at one time it seemed likely to be. The fair weather, long delayed, set in at the beginning of this month with all the softness and brilliant lucidity of the air peculiar to the cold season at these elevations. The green hues of the forest are still as vivid as ever, and all the forest birds, the bulbul, the thrush, and several others, have taken the most lively delight in the sunshine, singing with a persistency, which seems to imply that there was a combination among them, that a special choir had been engaged in the woods for the benefit of the residents. From Narel it is an hour's ride to the crest of the hill at the Toll House, from whence the tourist goes down at a hand-gallop along the eastern edge of the plateau; but no houses peep through the sunny green of the almost unbroken foliage till the principal hotels come in sight about the middle of the station, the Rugby, Granville, Clarendon, the Empire, and other hotels, and large houses being grouped at frequent intervals along the main road leading to the superintendent's office. The Rugby Hotel occupies one of the highest sites on the plateau, and has the recommendation of a certain amount of meadow and open ground, which is a relief to the eye from the unvarying scenery of the forest on all sides. Indoors or outdoors amusements here rarely fail. The ground in front of the row of square houses that afford accommodation to visitors is well adapted for open-air games, and was frequently used by cricketers last month. Matheran being on a rocky eminence, with an abrupt rise from the plains, is not likely to be ever connected by any line of rail, and cannot, therefore, be considered as easy of access as Khandalla, but it is closer to the sea and more directly within the influence of the sea breeze. The heavy rainfall of the season averaging 250 inches renders the locality uninhabitable from June till the middle of October, but if the theory that trees attract rain be correct, a few within the area of the station ought to be cut. The hot weather climate is very enjoyable, the pure, bracing air being very different to the damp, heated, and often stagnant atmosphere of Bombay. The water from Mallet spring which is for drinking purposes, is said to contain iron. So if any reader who glances at these lines should unfortunately be tortured by than troublesome organ, the liver, he cannot do better than try Matheran, where, besides the certainty of good results from the climate and water, a month or so may be agreeably and pleasantly spent.

Matheran lacks sadly a general promenade or "Mall," as they say in the North-West, to serve as an afternoon rendezvous. It is the one thing wanting in this otherwise charming resort. It is not to be denied that the large number of trees tend to afford shade and keep down the temperature, but it also presents free inflation by the light breeze, which prevail during the hot months, It is to be noted, too, in connection with the water-supply of Matheran, that as it is somewhat scanty in the hot season, it might be increased by clearing away the jungle in the vicinity, or upon the watershed of streams. Dr. Smith, in his work on Matheran, states that cutting the jungle adjacent to Mallet spring increases the flow from the stream, while planting on its banks or around its sources has greatly diminished the supply. The stream in the Band Valley was considerably larger in former times. There is now a mere trickling of the stream in the hot weather. This diminished flow is accounted for, and with some show of reason by the exhalations from the ever-green and abundant foliage. The smaller reservoirs constructed of late have in some cases proved complete failures; the springs that feed them cease to run freely at the beginning of the hot season, and the ground owing to being porous, is unfavourable for storage.

The places of interest are the points from which good views are attainable. They are familiar to most tourists from Bombay; excursions to such places being the most peculiarly English recreation up here. Of course the notion of comprising in the plan for spending a few days on the hill these journeys, in the course of which there is a good deal to be seen, is a simple and an intelligible one. Perhaps the best views are from Louisa and Panorama Points, as they embrace a large section of the horizon seawards. Looking towards Bombay the sea with the intervening low-wooded hills on the coast, is the boundary to which the eye is irresistibly led. From most places the adjacent forest, of an almost uniformly green tint, is the centre of the landscape, and it would require some skill on the part of an amateur to render effectively in a water-colour sketch. The approach to "Echo" and "Danger" Points brings the tourist very close to the edge of enormous cliffs, which seem like a well to the depth of about a thousand feet, backed by a range of deep purple mountains, and covered at their base by a forest of great extent.

## AFTERNOON CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE eve of St. Andrew's Day was appropriately chosen for an afternoon concert at the Town Hall, in aid of the funds of the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim. The programme though brief was varied, and had a thoroughly Caledonian ring about it. Mr. Allum was to have opened the proceedings with an organ solo, but as the Town Hall instrument is out of order this item had to be dispensed with, and the Orphanage children took the lead with Sir Walter Scot's stirring song, "The Blue Bonnetts over the Border." Both in this and the four subsequent songs—"The Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomon," "Culloden," "Ho, Ro, my Nut-Brown Maiden" and "Auld Laag Syne"—rendered by the orphans capital time was kept, and proof was given that Mr. Anderson gives a prominent place to the art of singing in the curriculum of the institution he so admirably manages. Miss Tudball gave the solo "Whisper and I shall hear" in finished style, while Miss Pedraza rendered the item still more noticeable by her violin obligato. Miss Smith played a pianoforte solo—Valse Styrienne—and the Orphanage children having rendered an old Scottish melody, Mr. Ferguson appeared upon the scene in the costume and with the music of a Highland piper. The opinion an eminent English ecclesiastical dignity once had the temerity to express that the bagpipes "are the last relics of savagery," evidently was not entertained by the large audience at the Town Hall last night, for they enthusiastically demanded an encore. Mr. McCausland having well sung "With such a Dainty Dame," Miss Pedraza took the chief honours of the evening with her violin solo "Romanza Andaluza" (Sarasate). The audience listened intently to the almost faultless execution of the solo by this talented young lady, and on its conclusion she was treated with rounds of applause. In response to the encore Miss Pedraza gave "Weary Flowers thine eyes are closing," in such a way as to leave a most vivid impression of the performance upon the audience. The honour of an encore also fell to the share of Miss Tudball for her sweet rendering of Millard's well-known composition "Waiting." It is almost superfluous to add that a very enjoyable little concert terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the children, the audience joining heartily in the last chorus.

APROPOS of the Emperor William's "Song to Aegir," the Kaiser, it seems, studied music in his youth, and while at the University of Bonn, learned the violin as a surpise to his parents, the late Emperor Frederick declaring that the young man deserved to be a Kapellmeister." Prince Henry of Prussia is also an excellent violinist and has written a military March which has already become popular. The Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen, his sister, is said to be a skilful pianist and his other sister, the Princess Victoria, is an organist of no mean powers.

## BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Tuesday the 27th instant. Mr. James Macdonald in the chair. There were also present Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, D. A. DeMonte and Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar, the Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer-Lewis, Messrs. J. Avent, K. R. Kama, J. J. Modi, K. B. Pathak, B. K. Thakore, O. N. Haridas, B. N. Apyakhtiar, and the Hon'ble Javerilal U. Yajnik, honorary secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. K. E. Pathak then read a paper on the authorship of the Buddhist Work "Nyayabindu," of which the following is an abstract:—

The Nyayabindu is an interesting Bhuddist work which treats of Logic from the Buddhist point of view. It has a commentary by Dharmottara. The credit of having discovered these works belongs to Dr. Peterson, who has published an excellent edition of the text and the commentary. In his paper on the Nyayabindutika he has collected many interesting facts bearing on these works from Chinese and Tibetan authorities.

The original text does not bear the name of its author, nor does Dharmottara give it in his commentary. We are, therefore, left to conjecture on this point. Dr. Peterson, in his excellent paper alluded to above, throws out a suggestion that Sakyasinha, the founder of Buddhism, may have composed the text. This suggestion is based on the fact that Dharmottara opens his commentary with a verse in praise of Buddha. This verse can only prove that Dharmottara was a devout Buddhist, but it hardly furnishes a clue to the authorship of the original work. There are also some other facts which militate against Dr. Peterson's view. At the appearance of Sakyasinha Sanskrit was not the spoken language of the masses. The circumstance that Pali was the sacred language of the Buddhists constitutes sufficient evidence that Buddha must have addressed himself to the people in a language understood by them. If he had composed a work he would have done so not in Sanskrit but in Pali. But as Buddhism declined and Pali ceased to be employed for literary purposes the followers of Sakyasinha began to cultivate a knowledge of Sanskrit. This must have been rendered necessary by the growing power of Brahmanism. Hiouen Tsiang and Itsing learned Sanskrit on their arrival in India. To this revival of Sanskrit among the Buddhists we owe the Chandra Vyakarana, and the Kasika Vritti. The Buddhist grammarian Vararuchi, who, according to the Tibetan Historian Taranath flourished in Southern India, and a palm leaf manuscript of whose work is still preserved in the Jaina Matha at Kolhapur, thus laments over the decline of his religion when by way of illustrating a rule of Karaka he says, the old Buddha's religion, though good, is ridiculed by sinful people. Vinasvaranandi is another writer whose work is also preserved in the same Matha and who bows to Buddha thus:—"Hail to Buddha who has scattered the forces of Mara and who has entered Nirvana." Now these authors who wrote in Sanskrit certainly belonged to a late period of Buddhism, and we may be justified in drawing a similar conclusion as to the age of Nyayabindu. Besides the views set forth in the Nyayabindu are such as are ascribed to Dignagacharya and Dharmakirti in the writings of Samantabhadra, Akalankadeva, Prabhachandra, and in those of Kumarila, Sankaracharya and Sureswara. These considerations will suffice to show that the Nyayabindu belongs to a late period of Buddhism. Nor must we forget the fact to which Dr. Perterson invites our attention, viz., the frequent mention of the word *Acharya* in the commentary, though he thinks the word refers to Buddha.

After quoting a few passages from the Text and the Commentary which showed that the Acharya was the well-known writer Dignagacharya, and that he lived prior to the author of the Nyayabindu. Mr. Pathak proceeded to say:—"From Dharmottara's explanation it is quite clear that the author of the Nyayabindu is a later writer than Dignaga, and feels bound to explain whenever he differs from that eminent authority. I may remark here that it is not open to us to dispute the correctness of Dharmottara's interpretation since the passage quoted from the Nyayabindu would yield no sense whatever unless interpreted by the light of the Commentary. Mr. Pathak quoted two other passages from the same works, showing that the author of the Nyayabindu was the Vartikakara to Dignagacharya, or one who had written Commentaries on the works of the latter and pointed to another passage in the Jasalmira fragment which confirmed the same view. Mr. Pathak then continued:—From this passage it is evident that the anonymous author of the Jasalmira fragment is in perfect accord with Dharmottara in thinking that the Nyayabindu was composed by the Buddhist Vartikakara. We have already seen that the Vartikakara was so called because he had composed Vartikas or Comments on the works of Dignagacharya to whom he frequently refers with great respect and offers explanations whenever he differs from him. It is thus clear that the Acharya so often mentioned in the Jasalmira fragment and in Dharmottara's Commentary is no other than the illustrious Dignagacharya and that his Vartikakara composed the Nyayabindu. I shall now proceed to answer the question who was the Buddhist Vartikakara who stood to Dignagacharya in the same relation in which Udyotakara stood to Vatsyayana or Suresvara to Sankaracharya. Dr. Peterson in his valuable paper to

## THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 26.

The following is a concluding portion of the arguments of counsels at the time of the adjournment of the enquiry on Friday last :—

Mr. Branson, in closing the case for the prosecution, remarked that there were two witnesses to be examined in the Vekra case. Neither of them was in Baroda, and what the prosecution proposed to do was this : If they could secure their attendance on the day to which the enquiry might be adjourned, they would examine them. If not, they would be compelled to do without their evidence, and he would leave it to the court to deal with the case independently of the evidence of these two witnesses. Subject to the examination of witnesses, and subject to their right to call rebutting evidence, he proposed to offer no evidence upon any of the other cases, which had been exhibited before the Commission. But in doing so he wished it to be distinctly understood, that the prosecution adopted this course out of deference to the opinion which the President expressed, that the trial had proceeded long enough, and also with a view to save time and further expense to the State. That was the only reason why they did not proceed with any of the further charges that had been formulated against the accused. But at the same time the accused must bear in mind that the State reserved to itself the right to deal with him in any manner it might be advised in respect of the remaining charges exhibited before the Commission and also in regard to the other cases which were not placed before the Commission but which had arisen before and subsequent to the commencement of the enquiry. The accused should not suppose for one moment that, although the enquiry was on that ground closed in the interests of the State and of the public to save time and money, this would be any sort of indemnity to him in respect of the other charges. With these remarks he proposed to offer no further evidence.

The President observed that, when remarking that the enquiry had been going on for two months and in inquiring how many more cases the prosecution intended to take up, he did not in any way desire to cut short the enquiry, or restrict the prosecution, and that the Commissioners were prepared to go on with as many cases as the prosecution desired to submit.

Mr. Branson : We are satisfied with the cases as far as they have gone. All I meant to say was that the remark which the Commissioners made as to the length of the enquiry had been taken into consideration by the prosecution when we decided to close the case.

Mr. Khare observed that he had nothing to say as regards the reservation made by the prosecution. The State had a right to deal with its servants in such a manner as might be necessary regarding the charges made against them, but he knew nothing about the other cases referred to by Mr. Branson, and which were not before them, and the matter ought not to have been mentioned to the Commission. The State had every right to deal with the accused in regard to the remaining charges in any way they liked, and therefore no reservation or permission from this court was necessary. As regards the adjournment he submitted that a sufficiently long adjournment ought to be given in order to enable him to go through the mass of evidence which had been recorded in the case, and to also go through about six hundred exhibits. He had really no idea as to the contents of many of the exhibits, although he knew their general contents. Taking at the rate of two days for consideration of each case he would require three weeks for the consideration of evidence alone. Then he had to consider what defence he should make. He would require at least one month's time. He did not say that he wanted one month's adjournment by way of haggling, so that if he asked for a month, the court might grant him a fortnight or three weeks. If he was not allowed one month, he would be unable to go on with the defence. He also wished to mention another matter. In the Act it was provided that the defence could make a written or oral defence. His client desired to give a written defence at the end of the case.

Mr. Branson said that he did not wish to oppose any application for a reasonable postponement. He thought that ten days' time was ample. The defence had a fortnight's adjournment in the beginning, and they had about eight or ten holidays in addition to Sundays. If Mr. Khare had failed to fathom what seemed to him the mysteries of evidence so long, it was likely that it would always remain a mystery to him. One month's time was absolutely unreasonable. As to the filing of defence Mr. Branson did not wish to put any obstacle in the way of the other side ; but the defence ought to be filed as usual in the beginning, and it must state the nature of the defence and the names of the witnesses by whom it was to be supported and the nature of the evidence ; and though the Act did not allow Mr. Khare the right to sum up his evidence, Mr. Branson would not object to his summing up his evidence. The defence might be destructive of the evidence for prosecution, and the construction of his (defendant's) own evidence or the destructive and the constructive part of it might be left to the eloquence of Mr. Khare ; but however, the Act of 1850 and the Criminal Procedure Code provided that he must put in before exhibiting the evidence for the defence. The object of filing the defence at the end, seemed to him to obtain a further adjournment after the evidence of the defence ; but to this he would certainly object. Mr. Daji had actually used a threat that he would retire from the case if a month's adjournment was not granted. Such a threat ought never to have been used ; and even at the risk of being deprived of Mr. Daji's over-powering eloquence he would object to a second adjournment.

The President ruled that Mr. Khare should put in the defence before proceeding with his evidence with the option to sum up the evidence for defence alone, and adjourned the case to the 6th proximo, remarking that twelve day's adjournment was most reasonable.

After Mr. Branson and Mr. Kanga had left the court, Mr. Khare said that the time given him was too short, and therefore he did not want any adjournment at all and was ready to proceed with the defence on Monday next.

Mr. Bhaishanker, who happened to return to the court, submitted that Mr. Khare's application was disrespectful to the Commissioners, who, had already passed an order for adjournment.

The President : The court has made the order. We were here only taking a note of your application at your request, when you say that you do not want an adjournment. If you had said so in the beginning, we would not have passed any order for adjournment, though in the beginning, as Mr. Branson put it, you threatened to retire from the case if the adjournment was not granted to enable you to be prepared with your defence. We cannot now alter our order. You might afterwards turn round upon the Commissioners, and say that we did not adjourn the case. We believe ten days' adjournment is sufficiently long.

The court then adjourned till Thursday, the 6th proximo.

## SEVENTH PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The following correspondence is sent to us for publication :—

Bombay, 8th November, 1894.

The Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward herewith for the Government twelve copies of the resolutions passed at the Seventh Provincial Conference held in this city on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th instant, trusting that the subject-matter of the Resolutions will receive at the hands of his Excellency the Governor in Council the consideration they deserve.—I have, &c.,

JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.

President, Seventh Provincial Conference.

No. 9722 of 1894.

Revenue Department,

Bombay Castle, 28th November, 1894.

To the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, J. P.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Resolutions of the Seventh Provincial Conference forwarded with your letter, dated 8th instant, and to intimate that the recommendations contained in the Resolutions will receive the consideration of Government.—I have, &c.,

G. T. CURTIS,

Under-Secretary to Government.

## MR. STANLEY'S BILLIARD EXHIBITION.

Last night, at the Tivoli Theatre, Mr. Stanley gave his fourth billiard exhibition in Bombay before a large number of spectators. The game between Mr. Stanley and Cassum, the local Mahomedan amateur, which was left unfinished on Monday night from 2000 up was continued ; Mr. Stanley having secured 1000 while his opponent had scored 1523, including the 1,200 points conceded to him. Mr. Stanley was seen at his best with the spot stroke ; his best break of the evening being 112. His opponent was a bit nervous at the end. Mr. Stanley won the game by 112 points. To-night he will play Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader.

## THE RECENT OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

The following Government Resolution regarding the outbreak of cholera at the J.J. Hospital has been published:—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, September 27, 1894.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, No. 7253, dated 29th August, 1894:—

"Agreeably to the instructions of his Excellency the Governor, personally given, I have the honour to submit the following report on the recent sad outbreak of cholera among the patients and servants of the Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and on the sanitary state of the hospital and premises.

2. The first case occurred on the night of the 30th July, 1894, and within a few hours no less than fifteen persons were attacked in various wards of the hospital, and in the adjoining Ophthalmic Hospital ; and in the following five days 50 persons (40 men, 6 women, and 4 children) were admitted. There were in all 69 cases, 65 in the first six days—the last occurring on the 11th August.

3. So far as patients are concerned, cases occurred in nearly every ward of the hospital, and the number of cases originating in wards varied from 1 to 7—the greatest number having been in No. 22 ward, Nos. 13 and 21 following with 5 each. The Parsee wards were free from the disease.

4. As above stated there were in all 69 cases. Of these, there were admitted—From among patients in Hospital, 51 ; from Hospital Establishment, 10 ; from relations of Hospital servants, 6 ; from outside public 2 ; total 69.

5. Of the *patients* attacked, 43 or 84·3 per cent. were adult males and 8 or 15·6 per cent. were women and children.

6. With regard to caste the following is the result :—Christians, 11·5 per cent. ; Parsees, 3·0 per cent. ; Brahmins, 10·5 per cent. ; Musulmans and Hindoos of other castes, 14·2 per cent. There was only one Parsee attacked, and he was in one of the general wards of the hospital, not in the wards specially set apart for Parsee male patients.

7. Of hospital servants 10 or 10·4 per cent. were attacked—3 were ward servants, 5 ward hamals, 1 a ward sweeper, and 1 a Maratha cook.

8. Among relations of servants there were six cases, 1 wife, 2 daughters, and 1 son of Maratha cooks, a barber's wife, and a sweeper's child.

9. Of the 22 wards, wards 4 and 5 entirely restricted to Parsees, No. 8 ward for 12 surgical cases, and No. 18 for 8 beds for medical cases, only four wards in all escaped.

10. There were 110 patients under treatment in the surgical wards, and of these 53 were attacked or 11·8 per cent., while in the medical wards there were 322 patients with 38 attacks, giving a very similar percentage of 11·4. Some have said that the large use of antiseptics in the surgical wards of a hospital has a considerable influence on such epidemics or outbreaks, but the above figures show that this was not the case in this instance. There certainly was an immunity in certain of the surgical wards (Nos. 8 and 12 for instance), but on the other hand, there were no less than 5 cases in surgical ward No. 13 and 3 in No. 14, and moreover in each of these two wards two ward servants were attacked.

11. The immunity of the hospital staff (15) sisters and nurses (17), the military pupils (71), and the students is worthy of note, more especially the military pupils who were on watch and duty for 2 hours each all the time the cholera wards contained patients.

12. All these facts seem to show that the infection was at least not air-borne and that the water which all used could not have been the medium of conveyance.

13 Here it may be mentioned that the Parsee patients occupying the Parsee wards who escaped the disease are not remarkable for cleanliness, and that they use the same latrines as the patients in Nos. 2, 3, 6, and 7 wards. They have, however, a separate cook-room, and a cook for preparing and distributing their food, and it may be that their freedom from the disease may be due to these circumstances.

14. The Brahmins and Christians have separate cooks and cook-houses, but they are treated in general wards, and it is easy to conceive that when eating their food it is open to contamination. It is also said that the Brahmin, who eats meat, has it cooked and distributed by a Maratha cook, and it is, therefore, conceivable that he might also accept other food than meat from the same hands. But this is mere speculation and at best can only apply to very few.

15. As has been shown above, 34 out of the 51 hospital patients attacked were Mahomedans and Hindoos of other castes than Brahmins. This gives 66·6 per cent. of the total patients attacked and 14·2 per cent of the hospital population of this class ; and when it is considered that among the first to be attacked were one of the cooks, his child, and his sister-in-law (wife of another Maratha cook), it shows, I think, that the channel of infection was through the food or cooking.

SANITARY STATE OF HOSPITAL AND PREMISES.

16. That the construction of the hospital is anything but perfect will be readily admitted. But though according to modern ideas it is imperfect, I do not think the proposal to take it down and build a new one should be entertained.

17. Some of the wards such as 3, 10, and 15 are very much shut in and badly ventilated. The roof and wall ventilators are very imperfect, and during the monsoon have to be shut to keep out the rain. These and other arrangements require early attention in my opinion.

18. But the most urgent requirement is more space and a better arrangement of the doors and windows to admit of the beds being placed in proper position.

19. The necessity for supplying additional accommodation is, I think, clear. The hospital is always full, indeed over-crowded, especially when the defects of ventilation are taken into consideration, and in my opinion the best and most economical way will be to add an upper story to the wards on either side of the central block.

20. At present the superficial area per bed varies from 66 to 82 feet, the average being about 73 feet. In a climate like that of Bombay and in an hospital largely utilized for educational purposes and clinical teaching, I am of opinion that a floor space of 100 superficial feet per bed should be allowed. In the new and more airy buildings close by (the Motlibai and Petit Hospitals) from 89 to 113 and an average of 105 square feet per bed are allowed. To give similar accommodation at the J. J. Hospital would, with the present building, reduce the number of beds by about 25 per cent. and necessita te an addition to the present space of accommodation for at least 100 beds.

21. The walls of the hospital which are, I fear, made of very inferior material, should have at least an impermeable lining. Year after year they are white or colourwashed, and no attempt is made to remove the previous years' coats. That disease germs may be thus preserved and propagated is perfectly possible.

22. The floors of the hospital are tiled but very badly done. In many places the tiles, pressed up either by gases or some other force, have separated from what, I presume, is a bed of concrete below. In my opinion the floors should be covered by some impervious and nonabsorbent material, with a continuous and unbroken surface, so that they can be washed and cleaned without leaving dirt and water in crevices, as must be the case at present.

THE LATRINES AND DRAINAGE.

23. The night soil is removed once every 24 hours in carts, in the early morning, and the flushing is done by hand with water stored in a tub for the purpose. The washings of the floor of the latrines, the urine, and the sullage from cook-rooms, &c., are carried off by a system of iron and earthenware pipes varying in diameter from 3" to 9" discharging into the municipal storm water drain in Babula Tank Road. These pipes have just been opened at many points by the Executive Engineer who informed the Senior Medical Officer that no serious defects were discovered. They were everywhere clear and in good working order. Manholes, inspection chambers, and ventilating pipes are, however, necessary and should be supplied. Such ventilating shafts as there are at present cannot be very effective being in some cases long, tortuous, and horizontal for a considerable distance.

24. The drainage, in my opinion, though in "fair working order," requires overhauling and renewal. Indeed in many places the water pipes and drainage pipes lie side by side and almost touching one another. Further the pipes appear to be laid simply in the ground without any means of keeping them horizontal and in many cases the pipes are too small, some of the drains commencing with a 2" pipe which is considered insufficient.

25. That the proximity of the water and drain pipes must be a source of danger is obvious. It is true that the water supply is as a rule, constant, but when water is temporarily cut off, contamination through a leaking pipe would very likely occur. In any case, a through separation of the water-supply and drainage pipes should in all cases be ensured.

26. Surface Drainage.—This is very defective especially during the monsoon season. The ground slopes from the Motlibai and Petit Hospitals towards Parel Road, and as there are no intercepting drains, the low-lying ground in the north corner of the hospital compound is, for the monsoon season at least, a swamp, and I believe the subsoil is at all times more or less water-logged, rising in some places to within a foot of the surface. The surface of the whole compound wants relaying so as to allow of the surface drainage acting. In many cases, the storm water instead of tending towards a drain is diverted from it by lie of the ground and the consequence is stagnant pools (in many cases near the walls of buildings), damp walls, and damp floors. A good instance of this is found in the military pupils' quarters.

27. Clothes-washing.—The arrangements are very primitive. There are platforms for dhobies and an ample supply of water, but there the arrangement seems to end, and in the rainy season the difficulties as to drying, airing, and dressing of clothes are great ; there being no room whatever for these purposes. As for steam disinfection—an apparatus for which should be in every hospital—there is none.

28. As for the steward's store-room for both clean and dirty linen, which should be airy and well-lighted and ventilated, it is all these respects the reverse of what it should be. They are in the centre of the hospital and the rooms are dark and dungeon-like.

29. Cook-rooms.—These require asphalt flooring, good stone washing troughs, and more ventilation and light ; also some arrangement for storing food received for cooking, slate tables, and more space. The stewards' store-room for food stuffs, which are received from the contractor twice monthly, is the most primitive of all. It has no ventilation except through a small opening which has to be kept shut during the rainy season has a mud floor, and no conveniences whatever for storing the various ingredients of the diets—sugar, salt, rice, sago, ghee, &c.—the floor being the common resting place for all these articles. The whole of these arrangements require overhauling, but little can be done until they have been altered and arrangements made by the Public Works Department. So far as can be, steps have been taken to minimise these defects.

30. Milk Supply.—This has hitherto been supplied by contract, the buffaloes being quartered in sheds in the extreme north-west corner of the compound, surounded by the low-lying swampy ground referred to in paragraph 26. The arrangement is anything but satisfactory, and as the contractor is the same as for the St. George's Hospital, the cattle have been transferred to the place where the milch animals for that hospital are kept. But if the buffaloes could be satisfactorily housed in the hospital compound, under the eye and supervision of members of the Hospital staff, the result would, I think, be more satisfactory. But so long as the present condition of the northern portion of the compound remains, and in the absence of properly constructed cattle stalls, I am of opinion that provision should be made for the accommodation of the buffaloes elsewhere.

31. House-Surgeon's and assistant Surgeon's Quarters.—These are in my opinion quite unfitted for their purpose, the rooms on the ground floor being particularly bad, without any plinth whatever, and indeed the floors are below the ground level, the rooms badly lighted and ventilated and very damp. They are besides too near the hospital and the hospital privy, and as no amount of money spent on them will ever fit them for their present purpose, I am of opinion that they should be taken down and proper quarters built elsewhere. This proposal has been brought to the notice of Government annually for some years past.

32. Quarters for Military Pupils.—These pupils live in two blocks, each consisting of a large room divided into cubicles by walls about 10 feet high. There is very little plinth, the floors are of mud, and as the site is a low one close to the hospital latrine, their condition may be more easily imagined than described. The cubicles are only ventilated through a small window and door, and the floors and walls are damp at all times, but particularly in the rains, when owing to the want of proper drainage water stagnates close up to the walls. In my opinion such quarters should not be assigned to any one, particularly to growing European and Eurasian lads.

33. Quarters for Servants.—These are comparatively new, but owing to storage of firewood and other encroachments, the available air space within the rooms has been reduced to very small dimensions and ventilation greatly interfered with. Except the sweepers' quarters which are situated on the north side of the compound, the servants are accommodated in five blocks on the east. The ground wants levelling and a disused well in close proximity to one of the blocks should be filled up.

34. Outside the compound and close to the servants quarters on the south and near the right wing of the hospital is a large tank which receives the greater part of the drainage from extensive stables and cattle sheds situated close behind the hospital. This tank at present overflows and the overflow enters the hospital compound behind the servants' quarters and is conveyed through the compound in an open drain, the first eighteen yards of which is quite *kutcha* and innocent of any engineering assistance. In the dry weather this tank is particularly foul, and steps should early be taken to have it filled up, and the drainage from the stables, &c., diverted into the municipal main drainage system.

35. Surrounded by the hospital, the military pupils' quarters, and the servants' quarters is an old disused covered well or tank containing very foul water. This should, I think, be filled up without delay, as also the well mentioned in paragraph 33.

36. To the west of the swampy ground mentioned in paragraph 30, &c., but outside the hospital premises is an extensive yard where manure is stacked and in the centre of which is a reeking pond of more or less liquid manure. The condition of this is a standing menace to the health of those who are obliged to live in the neighbourhood of it, and early steps should be taken to put it in order.

37. The points requiring attention may be stated to be—I.—The roof and higher wall openings of the hospital be increased in size and at the same time made rain-proof without shutting them up during the monsoon, as at present. II.—The walls of the hospital through-out should be lined with some impervious material, which can be washed instead of as at present, laying on year after year layer on layer of white and colour-wash. III.—The roof in may parts requires renewal. IV.—The latrines should be renewed, adapted to more modern requirements, and directly connected with the town sewerage. V.—The drains should be all renewed, and the water-supply relaid, where necessary, so as to entirely separate drainage and water pipes. VI.—The steward's stores should be removed from the main building and the cookhouse block, and either a new and airy block, quite detached from other buildings erected and properly furnished, or the southern block of the military pupils' quarters should be gutted, re-arranged, and properly furnished and ventilated and assigned to the steward. The latter will be quiet feasible if No. VI is carried out. VII.—The cook-rooms require thorough over-hauling. VIII.—A steam laundry, with the necessary adjuncts of steam disinfecting, &c., should, I think, be provided. This might be constructed so as to serve other hospitals than the J. J. Hospital. IX.—The wells and tanks mentioned in paragraph 34 and 35 should be filled up, and the premises referred to in paragraph 36 should be cleaned up. X.—The quarters for the House-Surgeon and the Assistant Surgeon should be removed and built elsewhere on a suitable site, the proposal to make extensive alterations and additions to the present building being in my opinion mere waste of money. XI.—New quarters for the military medical pupils should be built and the present buildings utilised, if possible, as pointed out above. XII.—An intercepting drain running across the east side of the compound to the east of the servants and dhobies' quarters so as to divert the storm water from the low-lying ground at the northern end of the hospital premises should be made. XIII.—To allow of more floor space per bed and to prevent overcrowding, an addition to the accommodation of 100 beds at least should be provided. If the hospital walls will bear it, I suggest that this should be obtained by an upper story to the wings on each side of the upper storyed central block. The roof, it is believed, requires renewal and this would be the cheapest as well as the best way of attaining the desired end. XIV.—There is a large number of chronic cases constantly in the wards whose removal to a healthy suburb would be a great advantage to an hospital engaged largely in clinical and practical education, and perhaps more space could thus be provided by the erection of a building in connection with the Sir Kavasjee Jehanghir Dispensary at Bandra or some other suburban dispensary. The Assistant Surgeon in charge, with the aid of an Hospital Assistant, could efficiently look after all such patients transferred to it from the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

38. I beg here to note that there is no accommodation at the J. J. Hospital—(*a*) for cases requiring separation ; (*b*) for temporary treatment of the supposed insane ; (*c*) for cases of delirium ; (*d*) for cases of suspected infectious diseases.

39. I have to suggest that the Public Works Department be asked to prepare plans and estimates for remedying the above and other minor defects.

40. In conclusion, I beg to state that no definite cause for the recent outbreak has been discovered, and in my opinion no ordinary committee could do more than has been done to elucidate the origin of it. Such outbreaks are very sudden in their rise, course, and subsidence, and this seems to have been the case in this instance. Few of them with our present imperfect knowledge are traceable to a definite cause and, until we know more of this disease and its cause, such will continue to be the case. That cholera was prevalent to a certain extent in the neighbourhood of the hospital and in several of the wards into which Bombay is divided, is certain. In the two weeks ending 31st July (that is before the occurrence of the first case at the Jamshedjee Jejeebhai Hospital) there were 75 deaths, and as diarrhœa was very prevalent at the same time, doubtless many deaths from cholera were registered as from that cause. The number of cases cannot be stated but it must have been largely in excess of the deaths and, therfore, though the outbreak in the hospital is greatly to be regretted, it is not very surprising. Even in British Regimental Barracks, where the sanitary condition of everything connected with the soldier is strictly seen to, such outbreaks occur and as a rule are sharp and decisive as in this unfortunate case.

41. In some respects the Hospital (so far as the establishment can make it) is not always as perfect as it might be ; yet, considering the means at the disposal of the Senior Medical Officer and the condition of the various buildings, I am of opinion the management is very creditable to Surgeon-Major Manser and the officers serving under him ; and I beg to bring to the notice of Government the valuable services rendered by them during the prevalence of the disease—especially Surgeon-Major Manser, Senior Assistant Surgeon Gallagher, and the Sisters and Nurses of the hospital. The military medical pupils and the ward servants also seem to have given efficient assistance.

Resolution.—As the Surgeon-General suggests the possibility of the cause of the outbreak of cholera being in the cooking or in the food supplied, the Governor in Council is of opinion that further inquiry in that direction is necessary. The Medical Officers in charge of the wards affected should accordingly be asked to submit a full report through the Surgeon-General on the system in vogue as regards the provision, preparation, and distribution of the food supplied, and the cleansing and care of the utensils used for food. It is important that the inquiry should be pursued as regards articles of food used in the wards and hospitals which were not affected, as well as in those which were affected, when such articles of food were obtained from different sources. They should also report in detail the procedure followed with the clothes from the time they become soiled until they are stored in the steward's store-room. The Surgeon-General should be requested to give directions as to the detailed form which the inquiry should follow, and to submit the reports to Government, with his review thereon.

2. The remarks made by the Surgeon-General regarding the structural and drainage defects in the hospital should be referred to the Sanitary Board for observations and recommendations, to be submitted in consultation with the Superintending Engineer, N. D.

3. Extract, paragraphs 34 and 36 of the Surgeon-General's report, should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay with a request that early steps may be taken to remove the nuisance therein complained of.

4. As regards proposal XIV, summarized in paragraph 37 of the Surgeon-General's report, *i.e.*, the removal of chronic cases to some suburban dispensary, the Surgeon-General should be requested to consider the matter further and to submit a definite scheme. The adoption of this proposal would, in a great measure, obviate the necessity of proposal XIII, as the removal of chronic cases would check the overcrowding therein referred to.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council notices with pleasure the commendation passed on the establishments connected with the Hospital by the Surgeon-General.

G. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

## THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society was held at the rooms of the Society, 6 Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, when Mr. Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Vice-President presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following present was announced and thanks voted to the donor :—To the Library.—From Berlin Verhandlungen Der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkhunde Lu Berlin Band XXI 1894, No. 8. Mr. J. J. Modi then read an interesting paper on the Dhungurs and the Dhavads of Mahableshwar.

The author said that the correspondence which began on the 11th of December, 1891, between the Government of Bombay and the Anthropological Society on the subject of Mr. H. H. Risley's letter to the Government of Bengal submitting a scheme for the continuation of ethnographical researches in the Lower Provinces of that Presidency and for their extension to other parts of India had ended with a letter from Government dated 31st August, 1894, forwarding several copies of Mr. Risley's ethnographical questions to be circulated among those who would be likely to deal intelligently with the subject. Mr. Modi further said that Mr Risley's scheme of extending the ethnographical researches into the whole of India and especially a careful inquiry into the traditional origin of the different tribes as suggested by his sixth question, would from a Parsee point of view, be of very great use in throwing some light upon the question of the different emigrations of the Ancient Parsians into India, emigrations other than those forced by the Arab persecutions in the seventh century. A set of Mr. Risley's questions was the basis of Mr. Modi's inquiries about the Dhangars and Dhavars, the two interesting tribes living at Mahableshwar. The paper did not pretend to be the result of any long observation but was prepared on personal inquiries made in the Dhavar villages of Machutre, Malusre, Nak-khinda, Rajunwadi and Dhavarwadi and in the Dhangur villages of Bhiravadi and Sindola. It gave an account of the traditional origin of the tribes and a few interesting details about their marriage and funeral customs and religious rites. It ended with a few versus of the cradle songs of the Dhavars and their comparison with similar verses of a French and an English cradle song.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper and the customary compliment to the chair finished the business of the meeting.

## THE WEATHER

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH OF NOVEMBER, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly at Jacobabad, and has changed by moderate or small amounts elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate. Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at Cawnpore, Khandwa, Malegaon and Negapatam, and north-easterly to south-easterly at most other places. The force has been strong at Negapatam and Belgaum, fresh at Bombay, Surat, Bangalore and Madras, and moderate or light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bangalore and 8 at Karwar. The maximum temperature is 4° to 6° above the average in Rajputana and also at Agra, Bhuj, Neemuch and Cochin, and the minimum 5° to 12° in excess of the normal in Sind, the Punjab, and North-West Provinces and at Ajmere. The highest reading recorded in the shade was 92° at Cochin and the lowest 50° at Jabalpore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country. Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (2·27") and a moderate shower at Madras. Conditions are favourable for light to moderate showers at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. The weather in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and the Madras Presidency is likely to remain more or less cloudy.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

Thursday's pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in West Punjab, Upper Sind and Beluchestan, and is steady or has changed by small amounts elsewhere. Pressure is normal or in slight defect over the greater part of India and Burma and is moderate by considerable defect in Southern India, over Burma and Tenassering. Light showers have been received in Beluchestan, Upper India and hill districts, and a few showers in the Carnatic. Negapatam has received two inches and Cuddalore half an inch. Weather conditions have improved in N. W. India and are unchanged elsewhere. Light showers may be received in the Carnatic during the day.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

DAY OF INTERCESSION FOR MISSIONS.

Saturday, December 1.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

8 a.m.—Litany.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

8 a.m.—Intercessiony Litany.

8-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 a.m.—Mattins.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

8 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Private Intercession.

4-45 p.m.—Evensong.

6 p.m.—Children's Service with Sermon, by Rev. A. Bowman.

8 p.m.—Litany or Intercession, with Short Address, by Rev Cyril Mayhew.

## UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Out of the 378 candidates, who had presented themselves for the Intermediate Examination, 187 were declared successful : 2 in the first class, 44 in the second class and 141 in the pass. The Varjivandass Madhavdass Sanskrit Scholarship of Rs. 180 has been secured by Shripat Baji Jog ; one of the successful candidates in the second class ; while the Gibb's Prize for the value of Rs. 80 has been awarded to Digamber Krishna Kolatkar, who was declared successful in the second class. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

First Class.—Byramjee Nowroji Cama ; and Mancherha Rustomji Vakil.

Second Class.—Dhanjisha Ardesir Amdesaria ; Devadatta Ramkrishna Bhandarkar ; Yeshwant Vasudev Bhandarkar. Balkrishna Anant Bhide ; Ganeshrai Dullerai Buch ; Nowroji Camaji Cama ; Keshav Ramchandra Chhapkhane ; Hirjibhai Jamshetji Dalal ; Vishwanath Moreshwar Dixit ; Dayabhai Kallianji Desai ; Kuvarji Dajibhai Desai ; Atmaram Motiram Divanji ; Mabel Margaret Evans ; Aloysius H. Fonseca ; Jehangir Nowroji Gamadia ; Kishinchand Gulabsing Gidwani ; Shripat Baji Jog ; Jamshedji Byramji Kanga ; Shankar Govind Kharkar ; Digamber Krishna Kolatkar ; Ratanji Pestanji Masani ; Hariprasad Narsushankar Mehta ; Khimchand Jashvir Mehta ; Sambhuprasad Shivprasad Mehta ; Lakhmsey Hirji Meisheri ; Vanichand Jhaverchand Modi ; Ishvarlal Damodardas Munim ; Vasudev Narayan Nabar ; Erachshah Manekji Nanavati ; Vidavyas Narsinha Navaratna ; Anant Bhaskar Nimbkar ; Shavakshah Sorabji Panthaki ; Jamshedji Hormasji Pardivala ; Pardunji Kharshedji Pavri ; Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan ; Dahyabhai Lalubhai Purohit ; Shankar Rapaji Sant ; Pandharinath Vinayak Sathaye ; Jagajivan Valabhbji Shah ; Venkat Sadashiv Soboni ; Kavasshah Kharsetji Sunavala ; Narayan Vithal Tulpule ; John Albert Valles ; and Vaman Narayan Vartak.

Passed.—Abdul Kadar Agarkar ; Sorabji Pallonji Antia ; Lakshman Janardan Apte ; Manilal Motilal Arya ; Hormasji Pestonji Bamji ; Ratanji Bejonji Bamji ; Nowroji Sorabji Banshah ; Shankar Narayan Bapat ; Rango Venkatesh Betgiri ; Shankar Ganesh Bhadbhade ; Rustomji Pestonji Bharucha ; Harilal Madhowji Bhatt ; Parshuram Abaji Bhat ; Ramrao Krishnarao Bramhandkar ; Vasticam Dalmal Chandiramani ; Balkrishna Bandhuji Chaubal ; Keshav Balkrishna Chitnis ; Anandrao Bhikoba Chitre ; Atmaram Anant Chitre ; Olivia DaCunha ; Ratanji Sorabji Dadachanji ; Mangesh Atmaram Dane ; Purshottam Shaligram Dave ; Abhechand Govindji Desai ; Bomanji Hormasji Desai ; Chhotulal Dallabhji Desai ; Manilal Ambelal Desai ; Mohanlal Ranchodlal Desai ; Sakharam Vaman Deshpande ; Trimbak Bhimrao Deshpande ; Dinanath Vishwanath Divadkar ; Pranlal Hariprasad Divan ; Govind Vishnu Divekar ; Barjorji Dosabhoy Doctor ; Byramji Jijibhoy Doctor ; Jehangir Pestonji Doctor ; Vanichand Lakhmichand Doshi ; Jamsetji Dinsha Engineer ; Alexander A. Ferreira ; Gajanan Mahadev Gadgil ; Nasserwanji Byramji Gazdar ; Jehangir Dinsha Ghaswala ; Gopal Raoji Gogte ; Hari Krishna Gokhale ; Shankar Balvant Gole ; Nowroji Pestonji Gorawalla ; Vasudev Rajaram Gupte ; Amritlal Baldevdass Hinglokewala ; Virupaksha Narsinha Hombal ; Kansing Sahibsing Jagtiani ; Krishnaji Hanmant Jatkar ; Vishnu Balwant Joglekar ; Ganesh Udhav Joshi ; Narmadashankar Gunprasad Joshi ; Narayan Mahadev Joshi ; Vinayek Bhaskar Joshi ; Shripad Venktesh Kalyanpar ; Darabji Kavasji Kamdin ; Ardeshir Byramji Kanga ; Javerdas Purshotam Kapadia ; Rastomji Kavasji Karana ; Hirjibhai Pirozshah Karani ; Govind Vaman Karnik ; Vishnu Mahadavrao Karnik ; Gopal Bhikaji Karandikar ; Vasudev Vishnu Karandikar ; Vaman Shankar Karguppikar ; Shanker Pandurang Karkare ; Ramchandra Govind Kashikar ; Balkrishna Ganesh Kelkar ; Perosha Pestanji Khambatta ; Jehangir Khatsedji Kolah ; Peshotan Kavasji Kotval ; Anant Mahadeo Kuber ; Mancherji Palanji Kutar ; Mulchand Gianchan Lala ; Dattatraya Gopal Limaye ; Jivaji Dhondo Limaye ; Raghunath Ganesh Limaye ; Sitaram Vasudev Limaye ; Framji Sorabji Madan ; Ramchandra Madhav Mahishi ; Chintaman Gangadhar Marathe ; Moro Bahrat Marathe ; Bhaskar Motilal Mehda ; Lalbhashankar Pitumberdas Mehta ; Edalji Navroji Mehta ; Keruk Narsairam Mehta ; Mohanlal Pitamber Mehta ; Bamanji Pestonji Messiman ; Byramji Hormasji Mistri ; Bhikaji Shanker Moghe ; Byramji Dosabhoy Motivala ; Meherji Barjorji Motiwalal Gopal Sarvottam Muzumdar ; Jehangir D. Nanavati ; Manilal Dayabhai Nanavati ; Darabji Shapurji Naravala ; Perozshah Rastomji Nariman ; Savalaram Krishna Paranjpe ; Chunilal Jethabhai Patel ; Jhaverbhai Dangerbhai Patel ; Jivabhai Revabhai Patel ; Manishankar Bhauji Pathak ; Sabaji Ramchandra Patki ; Palanji Darabji Pavri ; Lashman Balvant Pethker ; Balkrishna Govind Phatak, Hari Nilkant Purohit ; Sardarsinhji Ravabhai Rana, Byramji Ardeshir Randelia ; Raghunath Krishna Risbud ; Bhaskar Dattatraya Subnis ; Kaikobad Bapuji Saklatwala ; Dadabhoy Ratanji Satarawala ; Ramchandra Abaji Sathe ; Nasarvanji Edalji Sethana ; Mahomed Kadar Shaikh ; Maganlal Bhukhandas Shet ; Tribhovan Jamnadas Shet ; Rajaram Raghunath Shirgaokar ; Kharsedji Navroji Shroff ; Ganesh Keshav Soboni ; Nilkant Rukhmaji Subandh ; Darashah Kharsetji Sunavala ; Shripad Balwant Tambe ; Hirji bhai Dinshahji Tarapurwala ; Nagindas Damordardas Tarkash ; Krishnaji Damodar Tembe ; Dharamsi Jethabhai Thakar ; Gopal Ganesh Thakar ; Dewji Tricumdas Thakar ; Vaman Balkrishna Tipnis ; Shamrao Sakharam Trilokekar ; Krishnaji Moreshwar Tulpule ; Dhanjisha Barjorji Vakil ; Mahasukhrai Mathuradas Vasavada ; Jehangir Sorabji Vevai ; Kaikhasru Sorabji Wadia ; Waman Subrao Wagle ; and Sunderrao Shamrao Welker.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Thirty-two candidates submitted themselves for this examination, out of whom eighteen were declared successful :—1 in the first class, 4 in the second class and 13 in the pass. A. K. Mukerji, the only successful candidate in the first class was fortunate enough to secure the Colonel Patrick French scholarship of Rs. 200. The following are the names :—

First Class.—A. K. Mukerji.

Second Class.—Barjorji Kharshedji Bana ; Nath Basu Jatindra ; Nasarvanji Dinshaw Mist

## PURELY PERSONAL.

A REPORT has been persistently circulated that Princess Victoria of Wales will shortly be betrothed to the Prince of Naples. There is not a particle of foundation for this rumour, which is a pure fabrication, no such arrangement ever having been contemplated by any responsible person. The wife of the Prince of Naples must be a Roman Catholic, and it is absolutely essential that she should possess a large fortune.

Mr. James Payn's "Gleams of Memory, with some reflections' gives the following piece of instruction, which Mr Payn received from a sporting gentleman—"He commiserated my youth and innocence, and gave me several precepts for my future conduct of a practical nature. Here are two of them: 'If any one offers to bet you, my lad, that a reputed pint holds no more than three-quarters of a real pint take him. It commonly does not hold more; but fill the bottle and put the cork in, then turn it upside down and fill 'the kick,' and you will find it does hold more. You may pick up many a half crown by this little plan.' His other piece of advice was even still more ingenious. When tossing (especially for money) never cry 'tails,' but always 'woman! Supposing the coin is one of her present Majesty's reign, and it comes down heads cry 'Woman it is,' and it is ten to one that your opponent will not discover the subtlety of your device.'

The surest disproof of the statement which is being so confidently made by certain lesser lights in the political firmanent that the Government will positively dispose of the Newcastle programme before dissolving Parliament. is to be found (writes the London correspondent of the Glasgow Herald) in what is going on at present at Gladstonian headquarters. The most careful preparations are being made to have candidates and 'under-studies' ready for immediate service, and it is said that a very large sum of money—£150,000 is the amount mentioned—has been set aside to pay candidates expenses in all cases where that is deemed necessary or advisable. Similar preparations, it is also stated, are beind made on the Conservative side, where, however, the practice of paying candidates expenses does not exist.

The newspapers state that in consequence of the death of the Czar, the Queen has stopped all Court entertainments which (says Mr Labouchere in "Truth" is sheer nonsense. There were no Court entertainments" of any kind in prospect. The Queen is arranging to have a funeral service at Windsor Castle on the day that the Czar is buried, and there will probably be a similar function in the Chapel Royal, St James, and also in St George's Chapel, His Majesty having been a Knight of the Garter. The late Czar seems to have been a very well meaning man, amiable in private life, honest according to his light in public life. He made up for want of exceptional ability and broadness of view by severe and detailed attention to business. His life, notwithstanding that he was fortunate in his wife and children, must have been an unhappy one, for he knew not whom to trust, and he had learned by experience that there was a permanent conspiracy on foot ever on the watch to do him to death. Long years ago when he was a boy—and a strapping sturdy boy—he taught me how to go down a Russian ice mountain, and this always led me to follow his career with interest, for no other King or Emperor ever taught me anything beyond—well, politics are out of place.

A well-informed correspondent in Berlin writes: Chancellor Caprivi underrated the personal element in politics. If advised to gain an influential person by inviting him to his house, and speaking a few friendly words to him, he would sometimes answer, How can I invite that ass to my house? The consequence was that he got the reputation of being 'maladroit.' If told that an intended measure would create an unfavourable impression, he would say—"What do I care about the impression, if only the measure itself is good?" He hated nepotism with a perfect hatred. In the exercise of patronage he asked himself simply and solely "Who is the fittest man for this post?' He did not consider friendliness to himself as an element of fitness. Thus he left one of the main means by which statesmen strengthen their positions unapplied. He did not even take care to have people friendly to himself in the 'entourage' of the Emperor. Bismark had three such friends at Court, who reported to him daily; Caprivi had none. He nobly despised such aids. He is the very contrary of a courtier: his back has never learned the courtier's curve. It is possible that, like Lear's faithful Kent, he was too little of a courtier, for he lacked the art of yielding in inessential details, and thereby endangered the essential heart and root of the matter. The wide-spread opinion that he was a mere obedient tool in the Emperor's hands, obeying him as a soldier obeys his officer, is utterly erroneous. On the contrary, he obstinately opposed the Emperor's wishes in little details of quite subordinate importance, and irritated him thereby. On the other hand he was a very kind and considerate chief, and shrank from hurting the feelings or injuring the interests of even unserviceable subordinates. He has gone, or will go soon, to Vevay and intends to spend the winter in Switzerland. He is very glad to be free.

In his lecture about himself which Dr. Conan Doyle is now delivering in the United States, he says that during the the first ten years that he was engaged in story-writing he did not earn more than £50 in any one year with his pen. He explains the actions of the "constant rustle of skirts" in his novels by remarking that love scenes on a canvas intended only for heroic figures are an intrusion. This is an extract from a report of Dr. Doyle's first appearance before an American audience on the 10th instant:—"His enunciation mingles the manner of the Scott, the Britton, and the American. His attitude towards the illustrious Holmes was of all attitudes the one to be the most engaging with his initial Yankee audience—ingenuous and utterly without nonsense. He smiled amiably while Mr. Mable, of 'The Outlook,' who introduced him, was painting gruesome pictures of Sherlock lying dead amid the Alpine heights." Altogether his reception seems to have been very favourable.

"Longman's" contains Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson's address at the Grindelwald Conference. He entitles it "How to Make the Most of Life," and in the course of it refers to the accusation brought against him of criticising pure athletic sports. Nothing, he says, could be further from his mind:—On the contrary, I urge all young men and women to cultivate true sports. To walk, to dance, to row, to swim, to ride, to cycle, to play cricket, tennis, croquet, racquets, golf, skittles, base-ball, gymnastics, every game, in fact, that can be mentioned, and that gives health. Variety is good. I proclaim only, and I proclaim again, against the unhealthy, sometimes the fatal, results that arise from the unnatural use of exercise of every sort. There are, Dr. Richardson goes on to say, two or three fair criticisms at this point, and he proceeds to make them:—Football is open to criticism because it is dangerous and liable to cause strain, and is not a game that leads to great physical and mental progress. Cycling, so admirable in its way, is injurious to the young when it is carried to sleeplessness and over-wrought muscular power, and excessive stroke of the heart; rowing is serious when it is carried to breathlessness and palpitation; mountain travelling is bad for life when it engenders nervous exhaustion and mental anxiety. All these extreme exercises are not for the best of life.

There is such a thing in every man and in every woman, Dr. Richardson adds, as "a physical conscience":—I do not believe there is any person who does not know by his own sensations when he is going wrong in the matter of physical exertion. It requires no learned doctor to say this or that is wrong. But many deceive themselves, and go on under stimulation of flattery or ambition, determined at all risks to be first in the race of life. Then they fail. The way to make the most of life in regard to ambition in physical sport is to "let it carry its rider, not to let it run away with him."

Mr. Walter will be chiefly remembered by his connection with the 'Times.' For nearly fifty years his voice had been always a potent voice, in the last resort a deciding voice, in the policy and conduct of that journal. As Mr. Walter's father first introduced printing by steam, so Mr. Walter introduced the press which bears his name, due largely to the inventive genius of the late Mr. John Cameron MacDonald, and there by effected a second revolution in journalism not less important than the first. The new offices in Printing House-square were constructed, like his own residences at Bearwood and in London, mainly from his own plans. Mr. Walter built and endowed at Wokingham a church, a rectory, and elementary Church schools, and quite recently a tower containing an illuminated clock. He also built elementary schools in five villages in the locality. He was a large landowner, a model landlord, a liberal subscriber to local institutions, and the patron of several livings. He was a magistrate for Middlesex, one of her Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London, and a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Berkshire. Mr. Walter was the eldest brother of Sir Edward Walter, founder of the Corps of Commissionaires.

Nicholas II., who becomes Czar at the age of twenty-six and a half, is the youngest Sovereign in Europe except Alexander of Servia, who is eighteen; Wilhelmina of Holland, who is fourteen: and Alfonso of Spain, who is eight. Nicholas II. is also the youngest Czar since Peter the Great, with the two exceptions of Peter II., who succeeded at twelve, and Alexander II., who succeeded at twenty-four.

Of the fifteen independent Sovereigns who ruled in Europe in March, 1881, when the late Czar ascended his ancestral throne, eleven are still alive, though one, Milan of Servia, has abdicated. The other four were William I. of Germany, William III. of Holland, Louis I. of Portugal, and Alfonso XII. of Spain.

## THE "KITTEN CASE."

MADRAS society, as is generally known has been much exercised over an incident arising out of the last races which has been popularly christened as the Kitten Case. The parties whose conduct came in consequence under the consideration of the Stewards were Tingey, the well-known trainer, and Captain Holmes, A.-D.-C. to the Governor. After long consideration the Stewards have delivered their decisions which are themselves a sufficient history of the affair. That in the case of Tingey, which has not been hitherto published, is as follows:—

"It having been brought to the notice of the Stewards of the Madras Races that a trial had been had of the ponies Kitten, Kinkey and Governor on the 3rd October, 1894, (such ponies having been entered for the Auction Stakes to be run on the 4th idem and subsequently running in such race) that such trial was had without the knowledge or consent of Haji Ismail Sait, the owner of Kitten, and that he was not informed of it or of its results until after the race and then only by public rumour, an inquiry was instituted into the conduct of Tingey, the trainer of Haji Ismail Sait, in whose charge the pony Kitten was.

"On being asked for an explanation Tingey stated (*vide* his letter of the 15th October) that at the request of Captain Holmes, he took the pony in the afternoon of the 3rd October with a view to its inspection and possible purchase, and that finding no one there, he left the pony at Government House and went away, and that no trial of the pony took place to his knowledge. He also in the same letter stated that in answer to the owner's inquiry he had informed him he did not think his pony had a chance of winning, as she looked out of condition. In a subsequent letter, dated 20th October, Tingey stated that what he had said in his letter of the 15th was untrue; that he was aware of the trial, and had consented to its taking place, and on his being interrogated in person by the Stewards on the 26th of October, he further admitted that he took the pony to Government House, saddled her and saw her taken out of the stables ridden by Mr. Humphrey, (who rode the pony in the trial and in the race, as will be seen by his own evidence) together with two other ponies ridden respectively by Captain Bowly, and Thompson, the jockey. He further admitted that on the return of the ponies shortly afterwards he was informed by Captain Holmes that Kitten had won the trial. He also admitted that he did not tell the owner, either of the trial or of its result, and that though he was not expressly told to tell him, no inducement of any kind was held out to him not to do so.

"Tingey's explanation of his conduct is that he had complete control over the pony; that the owner never manifested much interest in his pony's training; that he was authorised by the owner to sell the pony together with another pony (which as a fact he did sell) before the races, and for that purpose was allowed to give any trials he thought proper; that although he saw the pony go out of the Government House stables with two other ponies he did not know which such ponies were; that although he was told by Captain Holmes that Kitten had won the trial, he was not told with what other ponies she had been tried; that as a fact he did not believe in the trial as proving that the pony had any chance of winning the Auction Stakes, and that the reason why he, in the first instance, denied to the Stewards any knowledge was that having denied it during the races to several persons who asked him about it he did not like to go back from what he had said.

"The Stewards, though accepting Tingey's statement that he was authorised to give any trial he might think necessary for the purpose of insuring a sale, and that he openly offered a trial of the pony during the races to others, cannot accept his explanation as affording any justification of his conduct. It is shown by Tingey's own evidence that the pony Kinkey, had been at one time in his stable for several months, and was well known to him, and he could not fail to have recognized the pony when he saw it at the Government House stables and when it went out ridden by its owner with the other two ponies. Apart from this, however, it is impossible for the Stewards to believe that he would manifest so little interest in the trial as not to inquire with what ponies she was to be tried or to ascertain for a fact with what ponies she had been tried when told by Captain Holmes that she had won the trial.

"The Stewards can come to no other conclusion than that Tingey has been guilty of a very discreditable act in concealing from his employer the fact of his pony having been tried the day before the Race, and the result of such trial; but as his 32 years record as a jockey and trainer in India have hitherto been without reproach, and as, moreover, the owner, who is the most aggrieved, has requested the Stewards to deal leniently with him, they have come to the conclusion that the circumstances of the case will be met by inflicting on him a fine of Rs. 250, and by giving him a severe reprimand and warning, and whilst sending up these proceedings to the West of India Turf Club Stewards, as provided by rules 30 and 32 of the West of India Turf Club rules, they do not consider it necessary, to recommend that any further punishment be awarded. Tingey will be informed that under Rule 37 he has a right of appeal to the West of India Turf Club Stewards.

As regards Captain Holmes' part in the affair the decision of the Stewards as published in the local papers is to the following effect:—

The Stewards, having carefully considered the facts as elicited from the evidence before them, in connection with the complaint made by the owner of the pony Kitten as to the trial held the day before the race for the "Auction Stakes" without his knowledge or consent, are satisfied that the pony Kitten was obtained by Captain Holmes for the purpose of a trial with the knowledge and consent of the trainer, and with no view to purchase. That the trainer was fully aware of the result of the trial, that Captain Holmes had no reason to suppose that the owner would not be informed of the result of the trial, and that he did not directly or in directly take any steps to prevent the owner being informed of the result.

The Stewards, however, feel bound to express their opinion that in view of the misconstruction to which such trials are liable, it is to be regretted that Captain Holmes did not satisfy himself that the owner was informed of the result.

The following resolution was added subsequently:—

'That while recognising that the Rules of Racing do not prohibit such trials, the Stewards wish to place on record their disapproval of them as being detrimental to the interests of racing."—*Pioneer.*

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 27.

Wetherall, Lt-Col. Bo, 22nd Bo I, from leave, from Matheran.
Darell, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Rifle Brigade, on furlough, from Peshawar.

NOVEMBER 28.

Coke, Capt, Ms, 2nd Welsh, on leave, from Khandalla.
Madocks, Lt, Bengal, 1st Royal Wels Fusirs, on leave, from Jhansi.

NOVEMBER 29.

O'Connell, Major, Bo, Retire list.
Nelis, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—NOVEMBER 29.

Braganza, Surgn-Major, 39th Baluch, off leave, to Karachi.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 30th November, 1894.

1. There will be 25-Pdr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort Head Quarters to-day at 5-30 p.m.
2. Parade for to-morrow the 1st proximo:—
No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, to commence the annual gun target practice. Recruits of this Company should make it a point to attend this first day's practice.
Dress:—Drill order without arms.—Putties to be worn. The parade will be dismissed at the Sassoon Dock.
No. 2 Company will proceed to Cooria for class firing. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30 p.m., 3 p.m., 3-30 p.m. 4-15 p.m., and 4 30 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.
Dress.—Drill order, *with* arms.—Putties to be worn.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 30th November, 1894.

1. Members owning cycles who are willing to act as Military Cyclists (not in excess of 1 per Company) may with the sanction of the Officer Commanding their Company parade as such at any Parade of the Corps in the formation laid down in "Infantry Drill."
Uniform.—Khaki with serge Putties.
2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at 5-45 p.m. to-day (Friday).
3. The Adjutant will lecture on the "Attack" at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday).
4. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 1st Proximo at 4-30 p.m. at the Town Hall, for Commanding Officer's parade and "Attack" under the Adjutant.
Dress:—Drill Order Khaki.—Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.
Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars, on Saturday 1st proximo as follows:—
Byculla School.—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School.—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m.
5. On and after Monday next the 3rd proximo the Range at Cooria will be available daily for class firing as well as practice.
The Commanding Officer hopes that all Recruits will do their classfiring before Christmas.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Cinderella Dance Committee at Head-Quarters, at 9 p.m., on Monday the 3rd proximo.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed on of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for th Staff Corps; the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt D J O Taylor, S C Wing Commr. 6th Regt of Punjab Infy, for one year.

The services of Lieut C T Ducat, 1st Bo Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—
6th Bo Cavy.—Risaldar Bahram Khan to be Risaldar-Major and Ressaidar Natha Singh to be Risaldar, vice Risaldar-Major Punjab Singh, pensioned.
27th Bo Infy.—Duff Havaldar Fakir Muhammad to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Wali Khan, promoted.
30th Bo Infy.—Colour Havaldar Fateh-Ali Khan to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Shah Wali Khan, deceased.
1st Bo Lancers.—Jamadar Krishnaji Sinde to be Ressaidar, and Kote Duffadar Dowlatrao Mahadik, to be Jamadar, vice Ressaidar Ramchanderrao Mahadik, promoted.
8th Bombay Infantry.—Havaldar Sayyid Abdul Wahab to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Moraskar Sadhu, promoted.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev G H Lewis, B A, officiating Chaplain of Aden, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev H N Midwinter, M A, on return to duty, to act as Chaplain of Aden.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P S V FitzGerald, First Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months.

It is not fied that Major L L Fenton and Mr H F Hatch respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Supdt of Surveys, Kathiawar.

Lieut-Col C W H Sealy, First Assist Political Resident, Aden, and Politacal Agent and Consul for the Somali Coats, is allowed an extension for five days of privilege leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr R Knight, I C S Magist of the first class in the district of Dharwar, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Dharwar, Hubli, Bankapur and Kalghatgi.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T J B Thatcher, on relief by Mr F Austin, to be Assist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad District, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under Sec 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, Vety Lieut E Larnder, A V D, Assist Principal, Bombay Vety College, to be a Vety Surgn.

The Governor in Council is pleased to placed Rao Bahadur K N Bhanganmkar, Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Dharwar, in the charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Navalgund, Gadag and Ron.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Azam Kalianrai Govindrai, Maha kari and second class Magte, potha Gogha in the district of Ahmedabad, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay District Police Act.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr G Carmichael, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Nasik, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Niphad, Yeola, Sinnar and Igatpuri.

H E in Council is pleased to invest Mr Carmichael with additional powers specified,

H E the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr G Carmichael, I C S Assist Coll and Magte of the first class, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers in the district of Surat to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police:—Mr F S P Laly, ICs, Collr and Dist Magte; Khan Bahadur Darashia Dosabhai; Mr P R Cadell, ICS; Mr A L M Wood, ICS; and Khan Saheb Dinsha Jamshedji, Magistrates of the first class.

Rao Saheb Tirthdas Metharam, Mukhtyarkar, taluka Sujavai in the district of Karachi, is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district.

Azam Subrao Krishna Kalkini, Head Karkun, taluka Hubli in the district of Dharwar, is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr M C Gibb, ICs, Assist Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Panch Mahals, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Godhra and Kalol and peths Halol.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamdar, B A, LL B, to be Assist Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest Mr Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamdar with all the powers of a Dist Judge within the portion of the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist in the executive charge of the Collr of Bijapur, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Bijapur. H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamdar to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur Sessions Division, and further to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committed for trial by the Magistrates of the Bijapur Collectorate.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers passed the ordinary Lower Standard Departmental Examination:—

Passed with credit.—Mr Jivatram Tekchand, Clerk to the Depy Collector of Naushahro, Hyderabad District; Mr. Gobindram Salmatrai, Head Munshi to the Depy C, Upper Sind Frontier; Mr Mohanlal Manghorsing Second Clerk to the Collr, Hyderabad; Mr Narainsing Hassasing Clerk, to the Ex Engr Ghar Canals; Mr Wathumal Atmaram, Clerk, Shikarpur Treasury; Mr. Maniram Kansing Head Clerk to the Depy Commr Thar and Parkar; Mr Lekhraj Sahebsing, Clerk, Shikarpur Treasury; Mr Dayaram Dandumal Clerk to the Assistant Collr Rohri; Mr Hukumatrai Lakhsing Clerk Shikarpur Treasury; Mr Kundanmal Bijhunmal, Clerk to the Collr of Shikarpur; Mr Tewumal Jethsing, Second Clerk, Shikarpur Treasury; and Mr Tekchand Hasgundas, Head Munshi to the Collector of Shikarpur.

Passed.—Mr Parsram Babumal, Fifth Munshi, Mukhtyarkar's office, Jacobabad; Sheikh Illahibux Kadirbux Third Munshi, Mukhtyarkar's office, Rohri; Mr Naraindas Atmaram, acting Police Accountant, Upper Sind Frontier Mr Sadhuram Ambumal, Clerk to the Assistt Collr, Mehar, Shikarpur

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

The undermentioned officer passed the ordinar Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

Passed with Credit.—Mr Sadhsing Morusing, Naib Daftardar to the Collr of Shikarpur; Mr Hardasmal Udernomal acting Head Munshi to the Collector of Karachi; and Mr Assurdas Motaram, Shirastedar to the District Magistrate, Shikarpur.

Passed.—Mr Roobiram Assumal, Mukhtyarkar of Mirpur Batoro, Karachi District.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

The Hon'ble Mr J Nugent, I C S, is appointed to be President of the Central Committee for Vernacular and Departmental Examinations.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr A R Bonus, I C S, to do duty as duty as Assist Collr, Dharwar

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Miss Freany K R Cama, M D, to be House Surgeon, Pestanji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children.

Surgn-Lieut-Col T S Weir and Mr E A Ackworth, I C S respectively delived over and received charge of the office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H G Palliser, M Inst C E, Supg Engr, Inds Left Bank Division, on return from furlough, to act as Supg Engr, Southern Division, until further orders.

Mr S B Doig, Suptg Engr 1st class, having been allowed special leave for six months by Government Resolution, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

Mr P Reynolds, M Inst C E, Suptdg Engr 2nd class, temporary rank, to be Suptdg Engr 1st Class, temporary rank.

Mr J Tate, M Inst C E Suptdg Engr 3rd class, temporary rank, to be Suptdg Engrs 2nd class, temporary rank.

Mr J Young, Ex Engr 1st grade, and acting Suptdg Engr to be Suptdg Engr 3rd class temporary rank.

Mr Parashram Krishna Chitale, L C E, Assist Engr 1st grade, to be Ex Engr 3rd grade, temporary rank.

Mr K R Godbole, B A, M C E, Ex Engr 2nd grade, on relief of his present duties, is transferred from the Khandesh Irrigation District to the Jamrao Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are made in the Registration Dept:—Mr Sitaram Pandurang, third grade Sub-Registrar of Nevasa in the Ahmednagar Dist to be third grade sub-Registrar of Akola in the same district: and Mr Raghunath Yeshvant, Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Akola in the Ahmednagar Dist, to be 3rd grade sub-registrar of Nevasa in the same district.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Rao Saheb Nathala Josing, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Amod in the Broach Dist, is confirmed in his appointment.

Messrs J Monteath, I C S, and H Page, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Cllr in charge of the Muddobihal and Bagevadi Talukas in the Bijapur District on the 10th inst.

Azam Balwant Jiwaji Shedbal, now acting Mamlatdar of Devgad in the Ratnagiri Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Ratnaziri during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Rao Saheb Gangadhar Bhimrao Jambhekar, the permanent incumbent.

Mr Bhavanishankar Subrao Baindurkar, Head Karkun of the Sirsi Taluka in the Kanara Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Sirsi during the absence on one month's privilege leave of Rao Saheb Hari Ramchandra Takle the permanent incumbent.

Mr Subrao Venkatesh Yatgiri, Head Clerk to the Collector of Belgaum, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Roha in the Kolaba Dist during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Saheb Venkatesh Bhimrao Bhandiwad or until further orders, vice Mr Krishnaji Shriniwas Masur, posted to Devgad.

## PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

Order No. 3075, dated the 29th Mr. Waman Rao, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, is re-posted to the Hoshangabad District.

Mr. G J Noble, Dist Supt of Police, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt, 1st class, with effect from the 1st inst vice Mr. F A. Naylor, granted leave on medical certificate.

Assist Surg Mrigendra Lal Mittra, attached to the Main Dispensary, Khandwa, is appointed to the medical charge of the Camp of the Chief Commr, Central Provinces.

On being relieved of his duties at Nagpur, Mr E A De Brett I C S, Settlement Officer, Nagpur, is transferred in the same capacity to the Saugor District.

Mr C Vincent, Ex Eng, 1st grade, Hoshangabad Division, is granted furlough for two years.

Mr Harriott is placed on special duty at the Umaria Colliery.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is prefectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething, or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

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Showing that direful Disease to be curable in all its stages, and containing many interesting and authentic cases, with Letters from Ministers of all Denominations, including the late Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.
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The ELIXIR AND PILLS may be obtained in bottles at 1/4, 2/9, 4/6, &c., from—Calcutta: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BATHGATE & Co., SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR. Madras: WEST & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore: GILLON & Co. Assam: PLANTERS' STORES Rangoon: DA SOUZA, and from all leading Stores throughout India.

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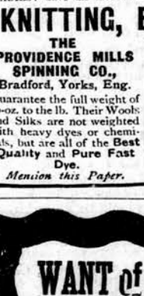
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It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.
A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."
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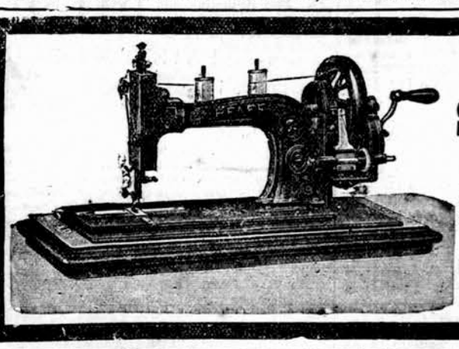
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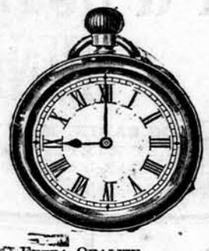

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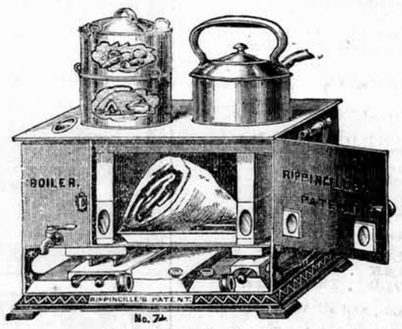


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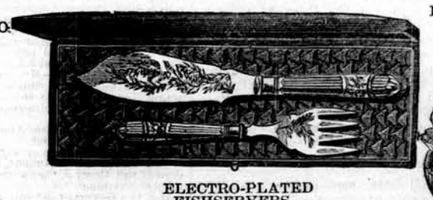

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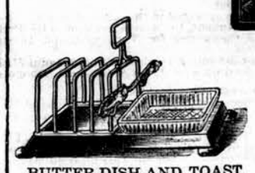

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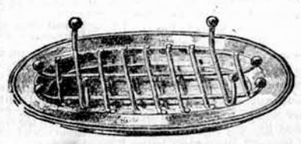

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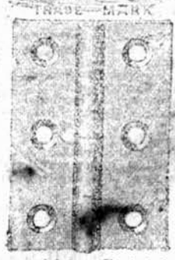


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